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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,018—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. CO.'S EXTRA S. S. "PENINSULAR."

THE "PENINSULAR," for LONDON via MARSEILLES, will sail from the Harbour punctually at 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, 20TH Inst., and a Launch will convey Passengers from the APOLLO BUNDER at 3 P.M. Baggage can be sent for shipment to the Vessel in the VICTORIA DOCKS up to 6 P.M. on the 19th, or to the P. and O. COMPANY'S Dockyard, Mazagon, up to Noon on the 20th Inst.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th March.
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
			FRIDAY.	
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	8th "
BI. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4926	800	G W Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo:—

March 21st, May 2nd — April 4th, May 16th — April 18th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Boehlinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig	4,409	350	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE ON BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,331	375	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 9th, 1894.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail about
"WERNETH HALL"	4,100	500	24th March.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, and carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st February, 1894.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebundar, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 22nd March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buzreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 22nd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, about 18th April, 2nd May and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th April.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 19, 1894

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
HISPANIA	3,280	S. Abrey	March 21.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
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BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
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IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SHORTLY FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, pay freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCES or VICTORIA DOCK, where the vessel will discharge.
Chafed and broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. Tresco.
March 19th, 1894.

ASQUITH & LORD,
AGENTS FOR
DR. JAEGER'S HOSIERY.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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THE CLARETS Imported by TREACHER and Co. are in greater demand in India than those of any other Brand, and are of exceptional value.

S. JULIEN MEDOC.

	Cash. Bot.	Cash. Half Bot.	Credit. Bot.	Credit. Half Bot.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
This is a very popular Breakfast Wine, and is of special value ..... Per doz.	14 4	7 14	15 12	8 14

BORDEAUX.

	Cash. Bot.	Cash. Half Bot.	Credit. Bot.	Credit. Half Bot.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
A very favourite Wine, suitable for "Cup" or Breakfast.. Per doz.	14 4	7 14	15 12	8 14

PETIT MEDOC.

	Cash. Bot.	Cash. Half Bot.	Credit. Bot.	Credit. Half Bot.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
A Wine very pleasing to the Palate and of good body... Per doz.	17 8	9 14	19 12	11 2

SUPERIOR MEDOC.

	Cash. Bot.	Cash. Half Bot.	Credit. Bot.	Credit. Half Bot.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
A Dinner Wine, full bodied, and of high character and flavour ..... Per doz.	21 8	13 8	24 8	15 4

CHATEAUX LA GRANGE.

	Cash. Bot.	Cash. Half Bot.	Credit. Bot.	Credit. Half Bot.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Soft with a full and fine flavour ..... Per doz.	29 0	15 0	32 8	17 0

CHATEAU LA ROSE.

	Cash. Bot.	Cash. Half Bot.	Credit. Bot.	Credit. Half Bot.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Extremely delicate and endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet ..... Per doz.	36 0	20 0	40 8	22 8

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

	Cash. Bot.	Cash. Half Bot.	Credit. Bot.	Credit. Half Bot.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Very Choice, and much sought after, possessing great fragrance and delicate bouquet ..... Per doz.	44 0	24 8	49 0	27 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

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ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.
A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.
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PHARMACEUTICAL AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
Owing to FALL in EXCHANGE our advertised and CATALOGUE PRICES are ADVANCED 10 per cent.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING Thought and Labour are bestowed upon a Speciality, and it is immediately after the greatest difficulties are overcome, and the determined perseverance and exertions of years are crowned with success, that there arise swarms of Imitations resembling the Original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. The imitators not having, perhaps the means, the experience, nor the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the resemblance of such, and style their deceptive productions the "Original" or the "Genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled "The Genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina" (?!)

From facts brought to the notice of the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, they find it necessary to warn the public that Pianos very like Imitations of the celebrated Square Pianofortes, manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of STUTTGART, are being thrust on the market by disingenuous dealers, who have the effrontery and presumption to claim for their Imitations the Originality and Superiority awarded by an Educated and Discerning Public to the OLD FAVOURITES, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, for the Excellence of their Iron-Framed SQUARE PIANOS, *Specially Manufactured* for the Climate of India, and known and admired by the Leading Pianists, Professional and Amateur, who have resided in, or visited India, during the last 40 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, are the *only* Manufacturers of that Name, whose Pianos have gained for them such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for EXCELLENCE.

The Sole Agents in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, respectfully beg to impress on the Public the necessity of noting the Name "SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART," when asking for a Piano of this Name. Any similar name *without* the SOEHNE is NOT A MANUFACTURE of the Well-known and Old-Established House of SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Stuttgart, whose Pianos have been Awarded First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, wherever they have been represented.

If for choice, a Square Piano is desired, every honest Professional Musician, or Pianoforte Tuner, will give the palm to The Standard Indian Iron-Framed Square PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, for Sweetness of Tone, General Excellence, and as Pianos that will stand the climate of India and Burmah for 25 years. Pianos of this Make have been known to keep in good time for over two years without requiring any professional attention in the interval; but Self-Interest with unscrupulous individuals will sometimes influence the recommendation of other Pianos for two very cogent reasons: Firstly, because The SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES keep in Tune too well to afford Tuners the means of earning a livelihood; and, secondly, that we give every advantage in Price to the purchaser, and provide NO COMMISSION for Professional Recommendations; our Prices being calculated too closely to admit of it.

For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

For Prices and Terms of Hire-Purchase, please apply to—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SOLE AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY & BENGAL PRESIDENCIES,
FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
STUTTGART,
HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
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KAISER BREWERY.
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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

			Rs. A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per 100 ...	5 12
Do.	" 2	Medium " ...	5 0
Superfine	" C	Largest " ...	5 8
Do.	" 4	Large " ...	4 12
Do.	" 5	Medium " ...	4 0
Extra fine	" 8	Large " ...	4 0
Do.	" 10	Medium " ...	2 12

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THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
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For the last 25 years.

	Rs. a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12 0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5 8
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FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
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NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price: Annas 12.
MADON, SONS & CO.,
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BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE and SHOW ROOMS of this Company will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, the 23rd instant.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LADY HARRIS
AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT
Will be given in the
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
ON THURSDAY, 29TH March,
In AID of Repairs and Additions made to the CONVENT at Clare Road.
THE VOLUNTEER BAND will be in Attendance.
Doors open 5-30 P.M., Commence at 6 P.M.
Tickets (at Rs. 2) to be had at the CONVENT, Clare Road; and at the EXAMINER PRESS, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON claiming a Dark BRINDLED BULL DOG, should apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on Office days.

W. G. GELL,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th March, 1894.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.
ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 20th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1894, at 4-30 P.M., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.:—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
2ND. To Declare a Dividend.
3RD. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4TH. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5TH. To transact any such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1894.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 20th March to 4th April, 1894, both days inclusive.

TO ALL WHO TRAVEL.

Send for Asquith & Lord's New and Revised Catalogue.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

Carriage and Packing Free on all Parcels above Rs. 20 in value.

ASQUITH & LORD,
TAILORS AND SHIRTMAKERS,
BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 116 OF 1893.

BALAJI PANDURANG, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

ANUNTA MUDONJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in a house, situate at First Packhadee, in Worlee, in Bombay, DINANATH MUDONJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in a Chawl, in Girgaum, in Bombay, and ATMARAM MUDONJEE and PURSHOTUM MUDONJEE, respectively of Bombay, Hindoos, and residing in a house, situate at Ghodupdeo, Mazagon, in Bombay, Sons and Heirs of MUDON CRUSTNAJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 4th day of April, 1893, it was ordered and decreed that upon the Defendants or any of them paying into Court, on behalf of the Plaintiff, on or before the 4th day of October, 1893, the sum of Rs. 2,630-0-0 for debt with interest thereon at nine per cent. per annum from the 29th day of November, 1884, till payment, and the Plaintiff's costs taxed at Rs. 375-11-0 of this suit, the Plaintiff should reconvey to the said Defendants the property in the Assignment of mortgage of the 29th day of November 1884 comprised and described in the Schedule annexed thereto and marked A. free and clear of and from all incumbrances done by him, the said plaintiff, or by any person or persons claiming by, from or under him and should deliver up all deeds, documents and writings of or relating to the said premises in his possession, custody or control to the said defendants or to whom they should appoint, but in default of the said defendants or any of them paying into Court such principal, interest and costs by the time aforesaid, then the Plaintiff should be entitled to a final decree for the sale of the said property in the said decree mentioned and therein described as follows, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that pieces or parcel of land (a portion whereof is covered by Fazendari Tenures Nos. 88, 89, and 90), containing by admeasurement 1,693 square yards, be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 585, 588, 608, and 609, and under New No. 13417, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 93, and which said premises are situate at and on the East side of Ghorupdeo Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Mandvi, in Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East, West and North by the property of Goverdhandas Bhaidas, and on or towards the South by a passage common to the property under description, and now in the occupation of the said Muden Crustnajee, And

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land (occupied or covered by Fazendari Tenures Nos. 82, 90, 91 and 91), containing by admeasurement 701 square yards, be the same little more or less, situate at Ghodupdeo in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, in Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property of Madhawrao Damodherjee, on or towards the West partly by the property of Kashibai, widow of Crustnajee Raghnathjee, and partly by the Government School No. 18, on or towards the North by a passage common to the property under description, and on or towards the South by the property of Ganpat Maneckjee, and it was now ordered that such sale should be made by the Sheriff of Bombay, and that the Plaintiff be at liberty to bid at such sale, and in the event of his becoming the purchaser to set off the amount due to him under the said decree against the purchase money.

And whereas by a final decree made in the above suit on the 19th October, 1893, it was ordered and decreed that the property described in the said decree should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, and that the nett proceeds of such sale or so much thereof as might be sufficient be applied in or towards payment of the said decree, and it was further ordered that the costs of this application when taxed should be added to the amount due to the Plaintiffs under the said decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and Notified that on the date and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said final decree for sale put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION to the Highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendants in the said lands and premises.

The properties firstly and secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 and 4 o'clock P.M., respectively, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of April, 1894.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiff and Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has permission to bid at the Sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser. The remainder of the purchase-money may be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the Sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 19th day of March 1894.

COWASJEE HORMUSJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. SHAMRAO PANDURANG,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BAI GULABBAI Widow of CHUBILDAS NURSILAL, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

MOTILAL NARSILAL, Brother of the Husband of the said Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 14th Day of March 1894.
Messrs. EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN FRASER," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 17th March, 1894. Agents.

NOTICE.

IF Mr. JOHN BAPTIST GOMES, of Gwalior, Scindhia, communicates with Mr. L. DE SOUZA, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Pleader of the High Court of Bombay, residing at No. 1, Charni Road, Bombay, he will be furnished with information which he wanted regarding a certain Family in Goa, which information N. R. QUERCAR was not able to give on account of his sudden death.

LOW EXCHANGE
AND
NO ADVANCE
In the Prices of
LIPTON'S
TEAS.

The Cup that Cheers the Overburdened Tax-payer.

DRINK and ENJOY
LIPTON'S TEAS,
THE
FINEST
The World can Produce.

Specially Selected Blend of
Delicious Darjeeling and Ceylon
ORANGE PEKOES,
RE. 1-2 Per lb.
NO HIGHER PRICE.

Pure Ceylon Tea, grown on
LIPTON'S
DAMBATENNE ESTATES,
RE. 1 Per lb.

Choicest Blend of Indian
PEKOE SOUCHONGS,
AS. 12 Per lb.

Packed in Patent Air-tight Tins.
Containing 1, 5, 10, and 20 lbs. Nett.
1 anna per lb. Reduction if a 20lb. Tin is taken.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY:—MESSRS TREACHER & Co., LD.

MADRAS:—Messrs. OAKES & Co.

LUCKNOW:—Messrs. MURRAY & Co.

RANGOON:—ARTHUR BARNES.

CALCUTTA:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.

Do.:—Messrs. G. F. KELLNER & Co.

DARJEELING:—MESSRS. LORD & Co.

JUBBULPUR, ALLAHABAD, DELHI, CAWNPORE, NAGPUR, SIMLA — Messrs. KELLNER & Co., and at all their Branches on the E.-I. Ry., D.-U.-K. Ry., and B.-N. Ry.

LIPTON,
The Largest TEA DEALER in the World.

LIPTON'S INDIAN OFFICES:—
30-1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

TEA GODOWNS:—
11 and 12, Hare Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By Order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, Foras Road Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who set on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets: for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 20, 1894.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st and Friday and Saturday, the 23rd and 24th instant, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th March, 1894.

I, THE Undersigned, WILLIAM CROWDER, Trading under the Name of W. CROWDER & Co., have THIS DAY given Mr. C. S. ROWBOTHAM a POWER of ATTORNEY to SIGN per procuration during my Absence from Bombay.

WM. CROWDER.
Bombay, 16th March, 1894.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.
(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort.

Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.

Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1894, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To Elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their Remuneration.

To Transact any other Business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th March to the 9th April, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1894.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Company's Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 243, Bazar Gate Street, on FRIDAY, the 30th of March, 1894, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of having an Account laid before them showing the manner in which the WINDING UP has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books of Account and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

ઉદયશંકર રઘનાથજી,
i. e., UDEYSHANKER RAGHUNATHJI,
કરશનદાસ કલ્યાણજી,
i. e., KARSANDAS KALIANJI,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives. For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES.
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	360
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	495
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2 Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
COURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
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MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris
GEORGE GOULET
By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market, Sub-Agent.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
"	1885	" 966,107
"	1887	" 968,043
"	1892	" 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—	
1882	£ 4,342,051
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features:—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 33 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN
ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.
Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

TAILORS
AND OUTFITTERS.
JUST DELIVERED,
NEW
TENNIS FLANNELS
SUITS COMPLETE,
Rs. 27-8, Rs. 34-8, Rs. 38-8
10 per Cent. Discount for Cash.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 60 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary,
Bombay

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,00
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ..... £ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to .....£3,591,798.

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The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
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Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
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Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 nor exceeding Rs. 150,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

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BRANCHES:
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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
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BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
R. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Arrival and Departure of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
Western India Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting.
Prize-Distribution by Lady Harris, Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School, 4-30 p.m.
Prize-Distribution, Sir D. M. Petit Gymnasium, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presiding, 4-30 p.m.
Evening Party at "Mazagon Castle," 9-30 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday next.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha will read a paper on "Madame Dupleix and the Marquise de Falaiseau."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Vindobana, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 21st instant.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD.—Mr. Robert McCann will read a paper, entitled "A member's duty towards the Association," to be followed by discussion, at the Branch Rooms, to-night, at 8-30.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Southern Cross and Vasna entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Rosetta yesterday; and the steamer City of Khios left it on Saturday and the steamer Persia on Sunday.

A CLERK MISSING.—Warilal Hurgovind, a merchant, residing at Mombadevi Tank Road, has reported to the police that one of his clerks named Dayaram Ramchunder, has been missing since the afternoon of the 12th instant.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of this school takes place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the High School Building, Dady Agiary Street, the ceremony being performed by her Excellency Lady Harris.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Kaveri, Kalinadi, and Clan Fraser entered the dock on Saturday and the steamers Mahanadi and Sabarmati on Sunday. The steamers Ethelaida and Urania left the dock on Saturday, the steamer Henry Bolckow on Sunday, and the steamers Kaveri and Kalinadi yesterday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The following were the winners in the Major Roughton's Carbine Prize Competition, held at Cooria, on Saturday last:—Gunner T. Lane, winner of aggregate, Rs. 50; Sergt. Jackson, highest score, at 200 yards, Rs. 25; and Gunner W. C. Carson, highest score at 500 yards, Rs. 25.

THEFT AT CHINCH BUNDER.—Maneck Hemraj, residing on the first floor of a house, at Chinch Bunder Road, has made a report to the police, that at 4-45 p.m., on the 17th instant, while his wife was downstairs, some one entered his room and after forcing open a box, abstracted therefrom gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 230.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Dhana Murmeer, Raja from Jaithpore, accompanied by thirty followers carrying sixteen swords, three guns, and two daggers, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday morning, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station. The Raja is at present staying in the bungalow of Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, at Mahaluxmee.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Balloo Luximon, a Hindu aged twelve years, was on Sunday bathing on the [illegible] a quarry hole, on the Flats, when he accidentally fell in, and would have been drowned had it not been for the timely assistance rendered to him by Lingoo Poochtoo, who immediately jumped in the hole and brought the lad out. Balloo was then removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated and [illegible]ome.

MUSICA AT THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—An interesting feature in the evening service in some of the Roman Catholic Churches in Bombay on Palm Sunday was the singing of the Veronica. At the Church of [illegible]oria this year, last Sunday, the Veronica was sung, from a musical point of view a [illegible]ter, from a musical point of view a treat. The singer was Miss Lizzie Coutts, [illegible]ter of A. M. Coutts, who possesses a clear [illegible]ano, which has been carefully trained. [illegible]ung one, composed by Mr. John D'Costa, [illegible]ist of St. Anne's, who accompanied the singer [illegible]olinium.

[illegible]FOUNDED INFORMATION.—At the Mazagon Police [illegible], yesterday, Inspector Hurst charged Shunker [illegible]rimon, a suspicious character, residing at Parel, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on three charges of theft of two blankets and a cotton *saree*, of the collective value of Rs. 9-4, the property of Bhewa Suckaram, Babaji Dhurmaji, and Balla Gunnoo. On Sunday Inspector Hurst received information that the accused had been pledging articles with Marwarees for a very trivial sum of money. On the strength of this information Mr. Hurst ordered the accused to be arrested. On making inquiries the police recovered from two Marwarees, at Currey Road, the property mentioned in the charges. The accused then pointed out the persons from whose houses he stole the property about two months ago. The accused admitted the offence, as well as one previous conviction, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' hard labour.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The half-yearly examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court commences in a few days. The examiners are Mr. G. H. Farran, Commissioner and Master in Equity, Mr. E. B. Raikes, acting Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors. The undermentioned articled clerks have presented applications to appear at the examination:—1. Mr. Framjee Ardasir Rana, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi. 2. Mr. Madhowjee Virjee Broker, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga. 3. Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bastavalá, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee. 4. Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjibhoy Sukhia, articled clerk to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen. 5. Mr. Shripad Khunderao Vijayakur, articled clerk to Mr. Khunderao Morojee. 6. Mr. Munchersha Bomonjee Chothia, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw. 7. Mr. Chandulal Dayabhoy Kankodivala, articled clerk to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SINGLES, first Ties will be played off to-day, Tuesday, the 20th instant.

DOUBLES will be played off on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
TUESDAY IN HOLY WEEK.
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
7 p.m.—Service of Penitence and Address by the Venerable Archdeacon A Goldwyer Lewis.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.)
TUESDAY, MARCH 20.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Litany and Address.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.
TUESDAY, MARCH 20.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9-30 a.m.—Matins and Address by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
8 p.m.—Evensong; and Sermon by Rev. J. H. Lord.

IT is understood that the Royal Commission on British Agriculture have practically come to an understanding that the inquiry shall, if possible, be concluded during the present year, and the report considered and agreed upon before the session of 1895. This is not so early as was at one time expected, when it was hoped that an *ad interim* report might be presented early in the year on the special questions raised by the resolution adopted in the House of Commons last June on the amendment of the Agricultural Holdings Act and the abolition of the law of distress. But it is most unlikely in any case that time would be available during the coming session for the successful carrying of a new Agricultural Holdings Act, so that the presentation of the report by the end of the year will be practically as useful in view of legislation as its presentation earlier in the year. It is understood that the decision will probably lead to a concentration of evidence very shortly on the more practical issues of the possible legislative and administrative remedies for agricultural distress.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE first two members of the Botanical Survey Records publish reports of botanical tours in Sikkim and Kashmir by Mr. Grammie of the Bengal Botanical Department, and Mr. Duthie of the Botanical Department of Northern India, respectively.

IT will be gratifying news to the Indian racing world, writes the Lahore paper, to learn that Lord W. Beresford does not contemplate a severance of his connection with Indian racing. He is keeping on a stable at Dehra. After his busy life in India during so many years, and if no suitable inducement is offered him to remain in England or go to one of the colonies, Lord William would naturally find a cold season at Home very irksome, and we shall see him out here again taking a leading part at all our important meetings. Wilson, the Maharaja of Patiala's, and Lord William's able trainer, has gone home on three months' well-earned holiday, and comes back in time to get his horses fit for the autumn campaign.

THE following transfers of Assistant-Adjutants-General have been ordered with effect from 1st April 1894:—Colonel A. S. Grove, D.S.O., from the Rangoon to the Burma District; Colonel N. L. Ranking, from the Madras to the Belgaum District; Major F. W. Bromfield, from the Bangalore to the Madras District; Major H. B. Jeffreys, from the Southern to the Rangoon District; Major C. W. Park, from the Burma to the Southern District.

THE re-settlement of the hilly tract near Darjiling known as the West Teesta Khas Mahals is now approaching completion, says the *Englishman*. The cultivators in this district have nominally, under the joint ryotwari system, the right to hold their lands, but as a matter of practice they have hitherto been at the mercy of their mandals, who assumed the power of ousting them at pleasure. The Bengal Government in the new settlement has adopted the system of dealing directly with the ryots, and the powers of the mandal will in future be restricted to the collection of revenue on behalf of Government. For this and other minor duties he will receive 10 per cent. on the total amount which he may collect. A period of twenty years was originally proposed by the Commissioner as the term of the new settlement. Sir Charless Elliott in a resolution on the subject expresses the opinion, which is tantamount to an instruction, that the terms of the leases in the different mahals should be so fixed that they may all fall in on the 31st March, 1906.

THE annual education reports for the year 1892-93 have been reviewed by the Government of India. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by nearly twelve lakhs, mainly in connection with secondary and primary education. There was a sustained increase in the number of Mahomedan pupils, which rose by some nine thousand.

CAPTAIN JACKSON, A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief, vacates his appointment next month and rejoins the Hampshire Regiment, being posted to the 2nd battalion (67th) at the Curragh. He has been eight years on Sir George White's staff—in Upper Burma, Baluchistan and India, so that a return to regimental duty is now imperative. The old 67th shared with the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders the honour attaching to the Capture of Kabul in 1879, where the Commander-in-Chief himself won his first laurels; and it was only in keeping that one of his personal staff should belong to the regiment which lay alongside the 92nd in Sherpur.

THE foreign residents of Nanking have forwarded a petition to the Ministers at Peking with reference to the Sungpu case, in the course of which they state they wish to record their high appreciation of the pains taken by the Ministers to call the attention of the Government at Peking to the very unsatisfactory management of the Sungpu case. They request that the good offices of the Ministers may be continued to the end, that some degree of justice may be obtained in its adjustment, and some guarantee given that responsible officials will not be permitted in the future to connive at the violation of imperial edicts and international treaties in the fomenting of murderous uprisings against foreign residents.

THE Tsotai of Amoy, it is said, is desirous of building some new forts at the entrance of Amoy harbour, and has communicated his views as to the desirability of the step to the Viceroy. His Excellency the Viceroy appears to have fallen in with the proposals since a proclamation has been issued by the Grain Commissioner, at his request, which calls upon the wealthy in the city to contribute towards the expense of building the forts.

A REMARKABLE case of preferential rating for the carriage of goods by railway, observes a contemporary, is pointed out by the Committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. It appears that piece-goods, blankets, etc., consigned by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway from Ferozepur to Bombay are charged at a higher rate than similar goods consigned from Bombay to Ferozepur. This has of course the effect of penalising Indian woollen goods in favour of the imported article, and distinctly infringes the spirit if not the letter of the Railway Act, which lays down the principle that there shall be no undue preference in rates as between one trade and another. The Agent of the Company, who has been addressed on the subject, has committed himself to a most remarkable justification of the existing tariff. He does not see his way to an equalisation of the freight charges in question, because, he says, the cost to the railway is greater in one direction than the other. The traders who are injuriously affected by the inequality of these charges may reasonably enquire to what limit the Agent is prepared to carry this extraordinary argument. There is scope for infinite nicety of adjustment in calculating the tariff with strict regard, for instance, to the question of altitude above the sea-level, or to the varying cost of maintaining the permanent way between different railway stations. It is probable, however, that the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda Railway may be persuaded to forego this exercise of ingenuity. If the matter be re-submitted to him, with a memorandum explaining the practice of the present day in all civilised countries, he will recognise that preferential rates of this kind are a relic of the dark ages of railway management.

MUCH capital is, says the *Pioneer*, of course being made of the prevailing high rate for money in Calcutta and Bombay by opponents of the closure of the mints, and this is the strong card of the memorial that was being circulated about the city when the mail left, asking the Secretary of State in effect to annul the legislation of last June. After a great display of concern for the interests of the inhabitants of India, the memorialists view with alarm (memorialists always view with alarm) the high rate of money at the Presidency banks "indicating most surely that there is not only no redundancy, but, on the contrary, a positive scarcity." They urge that a charge of 9 per cent. in Calcutta and Bombay "means 20 per cent. or more in the interior of the country, and must inflict incalculable injury on the agricultural and other interests carried on throughout the country." We may say in passing that it does not necessarily mean anything of the kind; but this is beside the main point, namely, that it is the closure of mints which is directly responsible for the present high rate of interest. One might suppose from much of the language that is used on the subject that dear money during the early part of the year was an unprecedented phenomenon in Indian centres of business. We have an idea, on the contrary, that if the rates of the past three months were compared with those of the same period of 1890, for instance, they would be found considerably lower; and the scarcity has certainly never come near reaching the point it did in March that year, when the Bengal rate stood at 11 and the Bombay at 12 per cent. for several weeks together. Yet by August money was a glut, and so it may be again. The money famine of 1890 had certainly no connection with closed mints; and when the same symptoms repeat themselves in the same way at exactly the same period of the year, it is not very logical to attribute them immediately to a cause that was hitherto inexistent.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes, in connection with the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, came off last evening, at five o'clock at the Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao. Dr. Thomas Blaney presided, and Mrs. Framji Dinshah Petit gave away the prizes to the successful pupils of the school. An exceptionally large number of ladies and gentlemen had responded to the invitation of Mr. C. M. Cursetji, the president, and other directors of the Institution; and the large gathering presented a picturesque sight, the hall being tastefully and artistically decorated.

The chairman opened the proceedings by calling upon Dr. Muncherji D. Colah, the honorary secretary, to read the report for the last year.

The hon. secretary then read the annual report from which the subjoined excerpts are taken:—The directors have much pleasure in presenting the report for the year 1893-94. At the outset the directors cannot but express, to a certain extent, their regret that this year only one pupil from this Institution was successful at the last Matriculation Examination. This young lady is Miss Aimai Nusserwanjee Wadia, who stands so high as 98 on the list of passed candidates. The non-success of some of our other pupils—who being equally well prepared gave every promise of passing—is not easy to explain, unless it be on the supposition that "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong."

The annual "slaughter of Innocents" at the University entrance examination has now become quite a familiar spectacle; but the last Matriculation has succeeded in "breaking the record;" for the slaughter has been quite unprecedented. Out of over three thousand candidates only less than 650 have managed to satisfy the rigor of the Examiners. It may however be conceded that such a result connot altogether be owing to the unfitness of all the the entire 2500 odd unfortunate candidates who have been plucked, and may in some measure at least be attributed to other causes for which many of the candidates who have failed may well be held unaccountable. Considering the paucity of examiners, as compared with the ever increasing number of the examinees, the want of any uniform standard of examination, the uncontrolled idiosyncracies of the examiners, and the possibility of candidates becoming nervous or suddenly indisposed owing to the uncomfortable examination sheds and their insalubrious surroundings, it is open to those in charge of public schools, whilst being quite prepared to admit the necessity for great strictness on the part of the examiners, to question whether the 15 or 16 per cent. of those who carry away the examiners' "testamur" really represent "the survival of the fittest" and whether many more who have been left out might not under more favorable circumstances have been included in that happy band, and *vice versa*. Thus, the passing or not passing the Matriculation Examination is by no means a safe or accurate criterion of the merits and efficiency of a teaching establishment; and that this is so as regards the Alexandra Institution is amply evidenced by the very satisfactory reports of the Government Educational Inspector C. D. and of the many independent examiners—who were so good as to examine the pupils of the Alexandra Institution at the annual school examinations in December last, and which go fully to show that the work of the school continues to be carried on in as careful and efficient a manner as in past years.

Mr. E. Giles, Educational Inspector, C. D., reports that in his opinion "the school is in a very efficient condition and is evidently under careful and judicious supervision," and that he was "generally well pleased with the pupils, both as regards their pleasant manner, and orderly behaviour, and their brightness and readiness to answer." He notes further "that the drill and singing were excellent." As a whole in his opinion the English, reading, writing, recitation and composition generally and in the higher standards particularly, are very good and very fair; and the neatness and care with which note books and copy books were kept in all the classes particularly noticeable. Mr. F. L. McAfee, B. A., who examined in English, whilst drawing the attention of the teachers to the difficulty shewn by the pupils of the lower standards in the matter of accurately pronouncing certain letters, expresses himself thoroughly satisfied with the higher standards. Mr. J. E. Davar, *Officier d'Academie*, was kind enough again to examine the French class this year, and pronounces the result of the examination excellent. Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster, B.A., LL.B., who examined in English, History and Geography, thinks that "on the whole the instruction imparted in these subjects in many respects superior to that given in many of the boys schools in the Presidency;" and congratulates the teachers on the "excellent results." Mr. Bapujee Dhondi, M. A., examiner in Arithmetic and Chemistry, states that the result "does infinite credit to the teaching of the School" and he finds "a decided improvement upon the result of the last year." In the Guzerati language, the examination was conducted in a very thorough manner by Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B. He considers the result as regards the reading, essay writing and translation as most satisfactory and such as could only "be achieved by good management, proper care, and great pains." Mrs. Mackichan and Miss Gray kindly examined the schoool in music, singing, drawing, needlework, Calisthenics and English conversation and to quote the examiners the results show that the pupils generally "did credit to their teachers." In music the pupils show "precision and boldness of touch." The class singing "was remarkably good." In fancy work "the result is most creditable." The darning was "all remarkably well done." The Calisthenic exercises "were done with precision and grace;" as for drawing it showed "signs of very careful instruction," the freehand being "throughly good."

The directors have great pleasure in recording their cordial thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly acted as examiners. The task of examining a large school now a days is by no means an easy one, and the readiness with which these ladies and gentlemen consented to undertake it, the trouble and time so gratuitously expended by them in carrying it out and the kindly and sympathetic manner in which they have done their work evoke sincere gratitude and appreciation. The examiners' reports will shortly be printed *in extenso* in our annual report, and the directors cannot do otherwise than invite the special attention of the members of the Institution and others of the public as may be in quest of a school where sound general education suitable for native girls is imparted, to these reports. The drawing class of the school is now under Mr. Dhurander, a very competent and careful teacher, who has been engaged since July, Mr. Griffiths of the Sir J. J. School of Art strongly recommending him. This class is open to other than regular pupils, and the directors would much like to see it taken advantage of by young ladies with a taste for art studies and who may not find suitable provision for prosecuting them elsewhere. There were five pupils from the Alexandra Institution who presented themselves at the last Government School of Art Exmination and three of them succeeded in obtaining the 1st grade certificates, viz., Cooverbai H. Appoo, Jaijee Soradjee Patuck, and Jerbai A. Master.

The directors must again notice with surprise that though the Alexandra Institution is open to all the native communities, it is still mainly resorted to by Parsees only, and the number of pupils instead of increasing as it should, has been practically stationary since these last three years. At the end of the year under review there were 108 pupils on our books, with an average monthly attendance of 88; of this number 27 are free pupils, whilst only one is a Hindu and one of the Jewish persuasion. Whilst all interested in the subject cannot but notice with genuine satisfaction the growing desire for, and evident appreciation of female education that is being now a days manifested in all directions in this city and presidency; a desire and appreciaton which the Alexandra Institution, it will be readily admitted, has largely and chiefly been instrumental in giving form to an fostering at a time when native society was sternly and religiously opposed to all idea of female education, and during years of dead-set obstructions and difficulties; the directors have still to note with regret that such desire is hardly yet as brisk, well sustained and as actively given practical effect to as the necessities of the case require. As Mr. Motilal Munshi, a Hindu gentleman, in his report says, whilst the Parsees are now fully alive to the fact that girls must be as well equipped for the race of life as boys, by being equally well and properly educated, the great and thriving Hindu communities are still hanging backwards and culpably neglecting the opportunities that are at hand for keeping well abreast with their Parsee brethren in the march of social progress. That this complaint is well founded there can be no doubt, and Mr. Munshi properly recommends his coreligionists to remove or mitigate it at least by resorting to and availing themselves of the advantages offerred by a school like that of the Alexandra Institution, where sound general education on approved principles is bestowed side by side with careful training in all those especially feminine accomplishments such as far from being antagonistic to, must tend to inculcate what Carlyle calls "the domesticities" which go to make a happy home and household. The directors of the Alexandra Institution have all along urged this course on their Hindu compatriots, and they would indeed be most happy if Mr. Munshi's valuable advice could be largely acted on by them. In this connection it may be well to ponder over and give effect to, the counsel of a far-seeing French educationist, who says that the education of the mothers of your people is of first importance and should be your first care.

It is most gratifying indeed to find that the Institution continues fairly to meet with the appproval and sympathy of the public of Bombay, especially when it is expressed in the concrete and most needed form of donations. Whilst it is only with such generous help the Institution is enabled to make ends meet year after year; it augurs well at the same time for the progress of female education in our midst. The directors have therefore to acknowledge with great pleasure and sincere gratitude the donations received during the past year. During the past year the Alexandra Institution has had to lament in common with the whole of the country the untimely death of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C. I. E., who was one of its directors for many years, and always took a warm interest in its welfare.

The prize list included the following awards of medals and scholarships:—The Avabai Bhownuggree Medal, for highest number of marks in Matriculation Examination of 1893, Aimai Nusserwanji Wadia. The Baimai Cowasji Jewaoji Prize of a Silver Watch (the Medal not being ready) for highest number of marks in English in Matriculation Examination, Aimai Nusserwanji Wadia. The Gulbai D. D. Cama Scholarship of Rs. 60 for highest marks in the VI. Standard in the School Examination of 1893, Meherbai Pestonji Bharucha. The Jehangir Burjorji Vacha Science Scholarship of Rs. 50, Meherbai Pestonji Bharucha, Standard VI. The Lady Frere Scholarship of Rs. 40 for highest marks in Standard V, Jaiji Sorabji Pattuck. The John Jardine Scholarship of Rs. 40 for highest marks in History and Geography in the VI. Standard, Cooverbai Hirjeebhoy Appoo.

The assembly was then entertained to musical pieces, recitations, and songs by the students, which was followed by an address from the chairman.

Dr. Blaney then addressed the assembly at considerable length. He said that he appreciated the honour which the directors had done him by asking him to occupy the chair. He possessed no special qualification, which he knew of, to entitle him to occupy the chair except that he, like many others, took deep interest in native female education. It had been customary at the annual distribution of prizes in this institution to refer with feelings of very high respect to the late Mr. Manockji Cursetjee, which kept alive the memory of that pioneer of female education in India. The speaker enumerated the strenuous efforts of the late Mr. Manockji Cursetjee to promote the cause of female education amongst the Natives. He then proceeded to say that girls were born with intellectual capacity similar to that of boys, and it was iniquitous and unjust to deprive them of education. (Applause.) As far as education was concerned, there should be no difference between boys and girls, because both possessed equal intellectual capacity. It might be true that the natural bent of women was towards emotion, while boys had a natural bent towards logic. Some writers had truly said that a woman was most charming when a little emotional and not quite logical. The late Mr. Manockji was fully aware that it was necessary to educate girls if they wished to enhance the reputation of their country. Last year the Hon. Mr. Birdwood had said that girls were rather backwards in Euclid, but it was rejoicing to find that this year the examiner in Euclid had been able to report favourably in that respect. They had regained their reputation, in their bonnet they had got back the feather which they had lost, and they were now entitled to wear it. He then referred to the fact that the school, which had in previous years been successful in passing three or four students in the Matriculation Examination had this year passed only one girl. This was perhaps due to the system in which the examiners gave marks to the candidates rather than to the fault of the students or the teachers as this year only 20 per cent. of the total number of candidates were declared successful in the examination. Dr. Blaney then strongly appealed to the charitably-disposed gentlemen to allow their liberality to go into the direction of increasing the permanent endowment fund for the school. And he deprecated the idea of spending a lot of money after the establishment of scholarships and prizes, and advised his hearers to contribute to the fund for the permanency of the institution. The Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Orphanage was established by the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit and its fund had swollen to a very good extent by the members of the community contributing towards the endowment fund. To ensure the permanency of that institution they should raise the endowment fund, which was only Rs. 28,000. The institution would not have existed if it were not for the princely liberality of the late Mr. Manockji and his family, who contributed largely and almost wholly towards the maintenance of the institution. He was a member of the board of the Technical College, where they wanted to make a great institution and where they wished to teach all kinds of industries, but they had no funds. The public should contribute to the endowment fund instead of contributing even small sums towards giving scholarships for prizes. He congratulated the directors of the school for introducing calisthenics in the school. The calisthenic exercises gave health, strength, beauty, and grace. He would urge upon the notice of the public that physical exercise was absolutely a part of life. It also had a great influence upon character. The speaker then read a passage from the *Lancet* upon the benefical effect of physical exercise. Pure air was equally necessary to life, and it was gratifying to find that the school building was located in an excellent and healthy place.

Mrs. Framji Dinshaw Petit having distributed prizes Mr. Cursetji Manockji Cursetji in proposing a hearty vote of thanks announced that Dr. Blaney's words had produced the desired effect, and that a gentleman had liberally made a contribution of Rs. 2,000 towards the endowment fund. The resolution was carried by acclamation.

The proceedings then terminated.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

473-93—In person—Soondersee Mooljee vs Thacker Canjee Dharamsey.
477-93—Mathubhai and J—Burjorjee Shapoorjee Desai vs Hanmantrao Raghuvendrao.
578-93—Wadia and G—Boorna Mooln and another vs Hariba Tukaram and another—Payne G and S and In person.
13-94—Payne G and S—Hajee Ali Sooleman vs Esmail Oosman Lakhani and others.
39-94—Brown and M—Mowjee Canjee and others vs Memon Hajee Abdool Kurim Moosa—Payne G and S.
24-94—Payne G and S—Mahomed Hoosein bin Hassam Mahomed Chorgey vs Damjee Hirdas.
58-94—Dikshit and H—Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Battliwalla vs Framjee Jamsetjee Mancekshaw.
61-94—Chalk W and S—Mahomed Ladha Khatao vs Kristna Govind and others.
65-94—Chitnis M and M—Gulabdas Bhagwandas and another vs Thakoredas Hargowandas.

Testamentary Suits.

12-93—K D Shroff—Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Shaik Bhikun and another vs Abdool Reman bin Bapoo Saheb Tungarker—Ardesir H and D Partheard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For Judgment.

65 6-91—Ardesir H and D—Francis Law Latham vs Malvi Abdul Cadur Jetekar and others—Nanu and H and K D Shroff.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

216-93—Ardesir, H and D—Rustomjee Pestonjee Nanavati vs Bhikajee Pestonjee, R and K—Part heard.
399-93—V M Pakvasa and another—Harrichand Bhicajee vs Rao Bahadur Raghoba Janardhan Govanker—Dikshit and H.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.

67-88—Framjee M—Khudiya Begum and others vs. Awashin Bomer Sultan Nawaz Jang Bahadur—Crawford, Band Co.

For Further Directions on Commissioners Report.

131-89—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Maneckjee Damanwalla vs Dadabhai Dhunjeebhoy Chamarbagwalla—In person.
427-91—Payne, G and S—Henry Charles Stephens, M P vs Alibhoy Esmalijee—Crawford, B B and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsay and another vs Soondrabai alias Vasunbai and another—Wadia and G
300-93—Craigie, L and C—Robert Jardine and others vs Jetha Malsey and another—Mathubhai and J
274-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munchershaw Sorabjee Metha and another—Ardesir, H and D.

UNLESS LORD ABERDEEN, the Peelite chief of a Coalition Government, be reckoned as a Liberal, there had been no Liberal Premier in the House of Lords since 1841, except Lord Russell, for a few months in 1866, when Lord Rosebery accepted the Premiership the other day. The reason, says the *Daily News*, is as obvious as the rule is well established. The House of Commons is the governing body in the Constitution. It makes and unmakes Ministries. Ministers are responsible to the House of Commons, and should belong to it. They do not all belong to it, however. No English Government has ever consisted entirely of Commoners. There are five Secretaries of State, and five Under-Secretaries. But only four Secretaries and four Under-Secretaries can by law sit in the House of Commons.

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

A SAFFRON TRADE-MARK CASE.

JOSE FORREGROSA VARQUEZ *vs.* PRAGJEE HURJEE AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which Dolores Escolano Forregrosa, widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of the plaintiff, a merchant of Spain, prayed that the defendants be restrained from importing or selling any cases of saffron bearing a label which was a colourable imitation of the label on the plaintiff's goods; that an account be taken of the profits made by the defendants, who should be ordered to pay them to her duly constituted attorney, or be decreed to pay the sum of Rs. 5,000 as damages; that the defendants be ordered to deliver up to the plaintiff's constituted attorney all cases of saffron in their possession or power which bore labels similar to the plaintiff's, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani appeared for the defendants.

It appeared that the plaintiff had for some years before his death been in the habit of importing into, and selling in Bombay, saffron packed in cases. In the year 1883-84 he commenced to affix to the cases a red label, bearing the device of a lion thereon, and continued to use the label until 1887, when it was slightly altered and registered in Spain as his trade mark, and he had since then used such label upon the cases of saffron sold in Bombay. The said labels are generally known in Bombay as the tiger mark. The saffron, being of a very superior quality, had acquired great reputation in the Bombay market. The plaintiff's constituted attorney had recently discovered that the defendants were importing and selling in Bombay saffron of an inferior quality in cases bearing labels resembling the plaintiff's, with the device of a lion, which was calculated to deceive intending purchasers to believe that they were the plaintiff's goods. The constituted attorney had applied to the defendants to desist from selling the goods in question, but they had neglected to do so. The plaintiff had sustained considerable damage from the defendants' wrongful acts. The defendants denied that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief claimed by him. They did not admit the material allegations of the plaint, alleging that the lion was a common mark, and had for many years been used by various persons trading in saffron, no person having any exclusive right to use the same. Purchasers of saffron do not buy by the label or ticket, but after inspection and examination of the saffron itself. Defendants had used the label complained of for about four years, as was well known to the plaintiff and his constituted attorney. Defendants denied having imitated the plaintiff's label, or that their saffron was inferior to that of the plaintiff. They denied that the plaintiff had suffered any damage, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship, after reviewing the facts of the case, was of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to an exclusive use of his label. Jugjivan's account was absolutely false as to origin of the label; and the defendants were not entitled to use the plaintiff's label. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for an injunction restraining the defendants from importing or selling any cases of saffron bearing a label which was a colourable imitation of the label on the plaintiff's goods, ordering that an account be taken of the profits made by the defendants, and also ordering that the defendants should deliver up to the plaintiff's constituted attorney all cases of saffron in their possession or power which bore labels similar to the plaintiff's. The plaintiff was to get all costs of the suit, including all costs reserved, if any. The security lodged by the plaintiff was not to be returned to him till the expiration of twenty days from the date of making the decree.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—SATURDAY.

BEFORE KHAN BAHADUR HORMUSJI DADABHOY, 4th Judge.

A DISPUTED TRANSACTION.

FAKEERCHUND KALOORAM *vs.* THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. Rele appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendants were represented by Mr. Framji K. Patack.

In this suit the plaintiff claimed Rs 355-8-0, being the amount of the value of nineteen posts of teak landed from the s s Tilka, being a portion of certain posts said to be in dispute in the bill-of-lading, and which the defendant agreed to deliver, if found on board. Mr. Patack, on behalf of the defendants, admitted that nineteen posts, bearing F. H. mark, were found and landed from the Tilka, but denied that the plaintiff was the owner. He contended that having delivered the full quantity mentioned in the bill-of-lading, the defendants were not bound to deliver the nineteen posts, and further, that the plaintiff did not prefer the claim for the short delivery within the time mentioned in the bill-of lading, and that the nineteen posts, belonging to other consignees, were found to be short.

Mr. Rele said that as regards the clause in the bill-of-lading requiring that the claim should be made within a month, the present claim was not one for such short delivery of cargo as could be covered by the claim in the bill-of-lading. The defendants admit that they had received the full quantity contained in the bill-of-lading but the document also contained an agreement on the part of defendants to deliver to them 309 pieces, if found on board, at the port of discharge. These nineteen posts were found on board, and the defendants, therefore, according to the agreement, were bound to deliver them. It was also contended that apart from the clause in the bill-of-lading, the defendants being in possession of goods, of which they were not the owners, were bound to restore them to the rightful owner.

The Judge, in disposing of the suit, said:—The Court must apply its mind to the custom of trade in cases like these. When the logs are placed on board, confusion reigns supreme. There is a boat here and a boat there, alongside the steamer, and the logs are put on board from all sides, and for that reason there cannot be absolute certainty. Hence we find in bills-of-lading clauses to the effect so many logs are in dispute, &c. It has not been shown that there was any other consignee to whom posts bearing the mark F. H. were consigned, and it is admitted that no claim to these posts was made by any other merchant. It is, therefore, clear that the posts, which bear marks similar to those consigned to the plaintiff, belong him The bill of lading is alone evidence of the shipment. But it provides that 309 pieces are in dispute, and would be delivered if found on board. This is a specific agreement, and the defendants cannot avail themselves of the clause which requires the consignee to make his claim for short delivery within one month. The object of such a clause is to enable the captain, before it is too late, to make inquiries of the goods which are missing, and therefore short delivered. No such reason exists in the present case, and if they refuse to give them up, they break a fundamental rule of law. Limitation other than statutory cannot be pleaded. Nothing will deprive the plaintiff of his right of property. There is no law of compensation, and it is no reason to say that other merchants' goods are short, therefore the defendants should be entitled to retain the plaintiff's goods. I, therefore, pass a decree for the amount claimed, with costs.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF MARCH, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has risen rapidly at Cawnpore, Calicut and Cochin, and fallen briskly to rapidly at Jacobabad and Khandwa. Elsewhere the changes in either direction have been moderate to slight. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest on and off the Cutch and West coasts. Gradients are slight. Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at Delhi, Agra, Saugor, Bangalore and Bellary, and north-easterly or south-easterly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Amraoti, 12 at Bombay and 10 at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is much above the average at Agra and Karachi, and the minimum 5° to 7° above the normal at Bhuj, Khandwa, Akola, and Surat. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Surat and the lowest 58° at Cawnpore. Humidity changes have been rather large at Jacobabad, Sholapur and Belgaum, and the skies are clear in the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, and more or less cloudy in all other districts. Two inches of rain is reported to have fallen at Cochin, one and a-half of an inch at Colombo, nearly three-quarters of an inch at Calicut, and light showers at Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Negapatam. Thunder-stor

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FROM THE CEYLON "INDEPENDENT," September 14th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

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	Rs. a.
Cricket Bats (Full Cane-Handle) ..... each	5 8
" " (Half) " ..... "	4 0
" Stumps, per Set of Six ..... "	3 8
" Balls ..... "	1 8

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SILVER-MOUNTED WALKING CANES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Silver-Mounted Malacca Walking Canes..... each	4 8
" " " Riding " ..... "	1 0
Chowries Riding ..... "	3 0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

SATURDAY'S commercial telegrams were noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, and no further market advices through Reuter are since to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	3,95,444
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	14,07,874
Other Deposits	"	"	30,17,078
Government Securities	Dec.	"	25,357
Other authorized "	Nil		Nil
Loans	Inc.	"	5,14,974
Bills Discounted and Purchased..	Dec.	"	8,31,186
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	4,62,224
Cash	Inc.	"	42,63,659

The state of affairs in the Presidency Bank, indicating considerably greater ease in the Money market, which caused the directors to put down their rates by two per cent., in one movement, at their Board meeting last Thursday, is illustrated by the Bank's Return issued to-day, which discloses an increase in the Cash Balance of over 42½ lakhs, at 218¼ lakhs since the date of the previous Statement, and although a sensible part of this increase is due to materially larger Government Deposits at the Bank's Branches (somewhat reduced by a diminution at the Head Office) the diminution in trade requirements is still represented by some 33¼ lakhs, the aggregate of an addition of 30¼ lakhs to Private Deposits, and a falling off of 8¼ lakhs in Bills Discounted, counterbalanced to the extent of 5¼ lakhs by an increase in Loans.

COTTON has been steady here to-day, at an advance of Re. 1 per candy, with a moderate business passing. Exporters have bought 300 bales of Dhollera, at Rs. 186; and 200 Bengal, at Rs. 158-65; while the Mills have bought 1,600 bales, consisting of 600 Barsee, at Rs. 195-7; 300 Jalna Ginned, at Rs. 181½; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 167½; and Khangaum, at Rs. 185; and 100 each of Mowa, at Rs. 194; Bhusawal, at Rs. 180; and Dhulia, at Rs. 157 per candy.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone with a moderate export business doing, and *Pessy* has further advanced in value one anna per candy. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	3 14 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3 12 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3 10 0	"
Red Delhi	"	3 2 6	"
Hard Yellow.....	"	4 1 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3 7 0	"
Hard Red	"	3 8 0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market; but prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	10,135	bales
Wheat.....	9,704	cwts.
Linseed	37,108	"
Rapeseed	5,882	"
Gingelly.....	2,807	"
Groundnuts	6,984	"
Castorseed.....	3,173	"
Rice	64,921	"

FREIGHTS.—There has been no quotable change in rates in this market to-day; but in the absence of takers of tonnage, the market must be called dull.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 29-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 15-16d. Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 2 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but the business reported to-day has been very limited. Some private Telegraphic was done for present transfer, at 1s. 1 1-32d. and a few Ready three months' sight Merchants' Bills, for the Mail at 1s. 2 1-16d., also for May delivery, at 1s. 2d.; and Telegraphic, for the monsoon months, at 1s. 1 25-32d. From Calcutta, opening rates were wired about 1-32d. higher than here; but they receded to our level again; and in view of the increase in Presidency Bank's Balance above referred to, this market has become slightly weaker, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 1 7/8 to 29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 7/8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 15-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·48	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm at 103¾ for Fours for cash and the coming settlement, and the rate advanced 1/8 per cent. in a strong market, improved by easier Money, closing at 103 7/8 both for Money and Account; 100 1/8 has been named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—This market is closed for a week for the native *Holi* holidays.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3½
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99 5/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¾ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¾ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59 9-16
Bar Silver	27 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.
Mails for Reunion land Madagascar close at Mauritius noon Friday the 23rd.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th March, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	...	..
Teheran	19	2	27 p.m.	...	37
Suez	19	3	5 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 19th March, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	28	...	5
" Kurrachee	..	9	...	1
" Madras.....	..	53	...	1

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending March 17, compared with the statement of March 10, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	March 10. Rs.	March 17. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	147,09,480	43,14,036
Do. do. at Branches	63,93,781	78,01,655
Other Deposits	2,79,02,577	3,09,19,655
Post Bills	5,982	6,086
Cash Credits, undrawn	34,00,111	38,85,970
Rs. ..	5,67,81,931	6,12,77,402
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	84,49,605	84,24,248
Cash Credits on do. do.	75,74,614	77,05,698
Loans do. do. do.	76,56,493	81,71,486
Current Accounts overdrawn	...	...
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,47,02,843	1,38,71,657
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,80,321		
Applied to reduction ... 2,85,000	3,95,321	3,95,321
Stamps &c.	21,801	22,755
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	3,77,641	8,39,895
Cash and Currency Notes	1,75,32,703	2,18,46,362
Rs. ..	5,67,81,931	6,12,77,402

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SINGLETON—February 28, at Lausanne, Adare Corbet Singleton, elder daughter of the late Col. F. C. Singleton, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, aged 17 years.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

PILCHER—March 11, at Sea, Mary, the wife of Surgeon-Colonel J G Pilcher.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATHS.

CLARKSON—March 12, at Coonoor, John Gorham Clarkson, son of the late Rev Thomas Clarkson, of Barford, England, aged 69; and at the same place, on the 15th of the same moth, Christiana Augusta Clarkson, widow of the above, aged 57.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1894.

THE third edition of Mr. H. E. Walmsley's authoritative work on Cotton Spinning and Weaving has just been published by Abel Heywood and Co., Manchester, and Simpkin Marshall and Co., London. The new edition has been entirely revised and re-written, and brings down to the present date the fullest information on cotton spinning in England, America, Russia, and India. It is a volume of the highest interest even to the general reader, and indispensable to everyone interested in the cotton trade of India—pronounced by a high Lancashire authority to be the most formidable rival and competitor of Manchester, a city which "has more to fear from rivals in India than from either American or Continental competitors." The author is himself of opinion that the progress of cotton spinning in India is a matter of capital import to Lancashire, and he examines with care the conditions of the industry as it is at present understood in this country. Writing apparently without any information as to the depressing influences, temporary as we may hope, which have recently affected the Indian mills, Mr. Walmsley describes the industry as in a remunerative condition "even in the face of very lax and careless management," from which many of the mills showing good dividend are not exempt. This being the case, he draws the natural conclusion that with enterprise and energy on the part of the millowners, rigid and strict economy coupled with vigilant supervision in the management of the mills, less carelessness on the part of the workpeople and friendly common interest amongst all concerned, the Indian mill-owners may look forward to the future with confidence. He holds that cotton-spinning in India is only in its infancy and is capable of vast expansion, second only to that of the cotton trade of Great Britain. This opinion is of the more value seeing that the writer has arrived at it from personal observation on the spot. He has noted the indications with which we are familiar of the new departure with regard to the medium and final description of branches of cotton-spinning. He sees that India has a distinct advantage over England in competition for the Eastern markets from the comparative cheapness of raw material, the cotton being practically at the mill doors. He has no doubt from what has been accomplished by Messrs. Sugden and Co. of Kaira that cotton of the kind required for the medium and finer spinnings can be grown in India. The cotton they raised is grown from Egyptian seed, and it might be well to follow up the experiment in different parts of the country. The cost of machinery in India is practically double what it is in Manchester, forty shillings per spindle compared to twenty shillings per spindle in Lancashire.

This advantage he maintains is counterbalanced by the fact that the hours during which the machinery is running in India is much greater than in England, where the cotton mills stand idle twenty-four hours every week, while the machinery in Indian mills is at work. But it seems to us this advantage, if such it be, is in its turn, counterbalanced by the expense entailed in employing far larger number of hands than are required in Lancashare. Besides, recent legislation and the necessity of curtailing the output owing to excessive competition has brought the number of working hours in Bombay to an approximation with those obtaining in the English manufacturing centres. It is quite certain that as matters are at present the Bombay mills have not an advantage of 1,200 working hours a year over English mills. Mr. Walmsley's comment that this assumed disparity represents a dead loss to England as compared with India is based upon a misapprehension of the actual state of things. It is certainly an exaggeration to say that for five months of English working time, during which the machinery in England is at a complete stand still, the machinery in India is working away and turning over the sunk capital it represents. We must demur also to the writer's assumption that the advantage is wholly on the side of India with regard to the cheapness of labour. He is surely in error when he asserts that the advantage which England possessed in skilled labour does not apply now as in former years. According to other authorities the contrary is the fact. Experience shows that it takes three generations to make really efficient mill-hands. The children of immigrants from the country districts into the manufacturing towns are far behind the children of the local operatives in quickness of eye and hand. This is one of the elements of hope at present sustaining the manufacturers in the north of England, under present depressing circumstances. The mill-hands in Bombay have profited by inherited aptitude, and the workers of the present day are far more efficient than those of the previous generation, but they are very far behind the workers of the Lancashire mills in intelligence and quickness and the power of sustained attention. When all is said the fact remains that the number of hands employed in the Bombay mills are three to one as compared with England. The writer indeed maintains that the perfect self-acting machinery of to-day supplies the intelligence, and that no special skill is required on the part of the attendants. As a rule the more perfect the machinery the greater the intelligence and skill required to utilise it. It is no doubt true, as he says, that when the Indian work-people become less careless and more attentive they would produce more and better work at less cost to the spinner. The importance of economical and efficient labour is evident when we know that wages constitute rather more than half the cost of production in the spinning of cotton in England. We are not prepared to accept the dictum that the actual cost in wages per pound of yarn spun in Bombay is half that of England. It seems to us that Mr. Walmsley's views are unconsciously biassed by the desire to see wages reduced in the English manufacturing districts. He does not beat about the bush in arguing in favour of such a reduction. "It is undeniable," he says, "that with the wonderful automatic cotton spinning machinery of to-day the true value of factory labour is considerably less than it formerly was, when skilled labour was in demand; and I maintain that this fact ought, in the interests of the common trade of Great Britain, be made *prima facie* a subject of earnest consideration and inquiry. Competition would certainly be easier if wages were lower. A reduction in their rate often makes all the difference between profit and loss. An obstinate refusal to accept lower wages prevents the trade from being carried on profitably in competition with foreign countries, where wages are so much lower and hours of work so much longer; continued, it will prevent trade from being carried on at all." He adds significantly that "a moderate gain for the masters as well as for the men, and a successful competition make the best and real co-operation. It is, therefore, for the co-partnership of capital and labour to determine to what extent the cost of labour is responsible for the loss of supremacy with which our trade is menaced in India and in the open markets of the East."

In the matter of coal, at all events, Lancashire has unquestionably a great advantage. As Mr. Walmsley puts it, the coal may be said to be in the mill-yard. But here again he maintains that the great economy of fuel now possible in consequence of the improvements in boilers and the machinery generally reduces the disadvantage, while the development of the Indian coal-fields will reduce still more. He foresees the possibility of the Indian mills and factories following the example set by the mill-owners of Russia and using petroleum, which would reverse the present order of things and give the Indian mills an advantage in the matter of cheap fuel. He acknowledges, however, that for the moment the English manufacturer has a decided advantage under this head. India has meanwhile a substantial advantage of being in the centre of the great Asiatic consuming markets. The writer has apparently not yet taken into account that Japan has already become a formidable competitor for the markets of the extreme East, and that China may follow the example set by her next neighbour. Mr. Walmsley has come to the conclusion that in the near future India will compete with England in the finer branches of cotton spinning, and with a prospect of equal success. This view is somewhat qualified by the unfavourable judgment which he passes upon the general management of a large number of the cotton mills in India. Viewing matters from the Manchester standpoint, he declares that in too many of these mills economy is unknown, that there is an utter absence of discipline and order, that the machinery is allowed to run to wrack and ruin, the work people in a complete state of demoralization, and the mismanagement glaring. There is a great deal of exaggeration in this picture, and there is also undoubtedly a certain amount of truth. He attributes the evil to untrained men being entrusted with the duties of managers and to the vicious system of paying commission to the agent on losses as well as on profits. He exempts from this scathing criticism the Bombay mills under English control and management, and those in which the shrewder and more enlightened Parsee agents, while employing as nominal managers men of their own caste, entrust the practical management of the various departments to competent English superintendents.

PEOPLE of every country will join in the wish that Brazil may now be on the eve of more peaceful days, and that this collapse of revolution may not be the forerunner of another outbreak. Since poor Dom Pedro was placed on board a steamer and carried off to Portugal the country has been in a continuous state of turmoil, and trade has been almost at a standstill. Under the new constitution which was adopted executive power was placed in the hands of the President, who was elected for four years only, by the people directly. This was early in 1891, and all went well for a few months. But in November the President proclaimed a state of siege in the Federal district, on the ground that a movement had been then commenced for the restoration of a monarchy and that the republic was thereby seriously threatened. The Congress was also accused of endeavouring to assume the government and administration of the country. For a month after this everything seemed quiet, but in December the telegraph wires were cut and a rebellion was found to have broken out in Rio Grande, and the prisoners in the fortress at Santa Cruz mutinied. Government troops suppressed both risings. To mark their approbation of his conduct both the Senate and Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the President, Marshal Peixoto, and granted him unlimited powers. Following closely upon this honour came news of the fresh rising at Ceara and Rio Grande. Matta Grosso and Santos followed suit, but each rising was in turn subdued. At the meeting of the Congress in July 1892, Marshal Peixoto announced that he proposed to continue in office till the end of 1894, and a revolutionary outbreak in Rio Grande de Sul province followed. It was not easily suppressed and soon broke out again. The adherents of the revolutionary party became so strong that in February last year they succeeded in defeating the Government troops. After a while the rebels were routed, their leaders finding a refuge in Uruguay. This was in June last and prospects seemed brighter till the beginning of September when Admiral de Mello led a revolutionary movement, the object of which was the overthrow of President Peixoto who had rendered himself obnoxious to a strong party by vetoing a Bill making it impossible for the Vice-President to succeed to the Presidency. De Mello as naval commander-in-chief made several attempts to land men, but they were repulsed by the troops ashore who remained loyal to Peixoto. Then, began the bombardment of Rio de Janeiro which has been kept up at intervals for exactly six months. On various occasions the commanders of warships of other nations lying off Rio de Janeiro received instructions to intervene, but with the exception of an American vessel none fired a shot. At the close of last year the President issued a decree debarring from their public, private, and international rights, their immunities, and from national protection all the war and other vessels which had participated in the rebellion; but it had not the desired effect and the bombardment of various places by the insurgents proceeded. Thousands of lives have been lost, and the destruction of property is incalculable. The last mail from home brought the news that General Macedo, Commander of the Fort of Santa Cruz, had been arrested on suspicion of being a spy in the service of Admiral de Mello, while at Santos three officers suspected of treason to the Government had been shot. This seems to have been the beginning of the end. On Monday or Tuesday last when the forts fired on the insurgent vessels they did not respond, they hauled down their flags and the officers sought refuge on board the foreign men-of-war.

THE Corporation did much for the improvement of the City yesterday, when they adopted unanimously the Port Trust proposals for the new road from Wadi Bunder—at the north end of the Frere Road—to the Kala Chowki. This proposed thoroughfare will open up a vast area of land hitherto inaccessible to the builder and the mill-owner. The Port Trust have been engaged for some time past in laying out the area in question by making roads and drains, so that the creation of a new and important quarter of the city adjacent to the upper part of the harbour will at once follow the opening up of through communication with the Docks and the Port. The Port Trust have acted in a very liberal spirit in the matter, making over to the Municipality land near the Old Powder Magazine as a site for the much-needed Mussulman cemetery, as an equivalent for the making of the connection with the Port Trust system of roads on the area now to be opened up. The value of the land is estimated at somewhat over a lakh. The scheme as a whole is a joint undertaking, the G. I. P. Railway Company building the overbridge over their line at Wadi Bunder, while the Municipality and the Port Trust each in their due proportion make the approaches and continue the road right through to the Kala Chowki on the new Sewree Road. The Connaught Road, on the north of the Victoria Gardens, will be prolonged by the Port Trust through their property to the sea, making a junction with the new thoroughfare to the north-east of the Gardens. The view of the harbour from that part of the shore is picturesque and striking. If the original design, which provided that the building sites along the Connaught Road should be reserved for residential bungalows had been carried out, that part of the new quarter of the city, which will in a very few years be called under existence, would undoubtedly be much frequented.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT to-day proceeds to England after a tour in India very different in many respects from that of the average cold-weather tourists.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

A monster labour meeting was held in Hyde Park yesterday to protest against the rejection by the Lords of the Employers' Liability Bill. Over one hundred speakers including several members of the House of Commons were present.

Mr. John Burns urged the necessity of re-submitting the Bill and overthrowing the irresponsible veto of the Lords. It was useless, he said, to try and mend the House of Lords, it must be abolished. We won't, he said, have a second Chamber.

KING MILAN AND QUEEN NATHALIE.

The divorce between King Milan and Queen Nathalie has been annulled, and the Queen returns to Belgrade.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE FRENCH MINISTRY AND THE SENATE.

PARIS, MARCH 18.

Notwithstanding M. Casimir Perier having urged the adoption of a credit for the creation of a Colonial Ministry, the Senate has reserved their decision in the matter and adjourned for a week.

M. Perier declared that he was unable to retain office without a vote of confidence.

The Senate has been summoned for to-morrow.

The Chamber of Deputies have adopted the credit.

THE INDIAN DEFICIT.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

A special article appears in the *Times* of to-day, which says that the deficit in the Indian Budget renders the re-consideration of the question of an import duty on cotton goods inevitable, and that it behoves the Commons and the British nation to set the matter right. The article adds that a slight protective duty of five per cent. is not a sufficient ground for condemning India to a deficit.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Sutlej, with the outward English mails of the 9th inst., left here for Bombay, at noon to-day, and the s. s. Victoria for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

LINES FOR BRITISH MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

[illegible]on of Native Mountain Battery lines [illegible]ato lines for British Mountain Bat[illegible] proceeded with at a revised cost of [illegible]00.

N.-W.-P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[illegible] will be no discussion of the Provincial [illegible] at the meeting of the Legislative Council of [illegible] West Provinces and Oudh on the 21st [illegible]ame nine questions on various points [illegible] asked.

LEAVE.

Colonel R. C. Hart proceeds to England on eight months' leave.

DIRECTOR OF MILITARY EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles, will officiate as Director of Military Education in India during his absence.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Sir Mortimer Durand will probably join Lord Elgin at Lucknow. He will resume charge of the Foreign Secretaryship for about six weeks, and will thus be able to watch the demarcation of the Indo-Afghan frontier, in which he is very particularly interested. It is at Lord Elgin's personal request that Sir Mortimer is returning to India before taking up the new post at Teheran.

The arrangement is an admirable one in every way, says the *Pioneer*, as a continuity in the British policy with the Amir of Kabul is of the highest importance just now when there is some chance of the Pamir question being settled with Russia.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.

General Walker, Director-General of Ordnance, will leave Calcutta about the 25th instant, and will inspect the Harness Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore, the Ordnance Department at Agra, and the Arsenal at Ferozepore on his way to Simla.

EXTENSIONS OF SERVICE.

The Government of India have sanctioned the extension for two years of the tenure of command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. D. Vanrenen, Commandant, 5th Bengal Cavalry; and Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. S. Kirkwood, Commandant, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE SIKH DACOIT ULHAIN SINGH.

Intelligence has just been received that Ulhain Singh Wudar and one of his confederates have been surprised and shot by the detachment of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry. Ulhain Singh was the Sikh dacoit leader who has been giving the authorities great trouble for a long time.

DEATH OF BISHOP BIGANDET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 19.

Dr. Bigandet, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ramatha, or Southern Burma, died to-day, aged 82. He has been Bishop since 1856. His work on Gautama is a standard book on Burmese Buddhism.

THE JAIN CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 19.

The first Jain Congress was held to-day with great success. Delegates from Bombay, Broach, Baroda, Wudhwan, Bhownugger, Lukhtur, Jeypore, Cambay, Junaghur, Patan, Morvi, Limdi, Dhulia, Palanpur, Gogha, Vadnagar, Padra, Mehsana, and many other places attended. Nagarsett Mayabhai Premabhai was elected president. To-day, the Chapriali Pinjrapole and Palitana accounts were discussed. The Congress continues its sitting for three days more.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 17.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Posidon, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 18.

The Australian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Formosa, (extra), left here this morning.

PENANG, MARCH 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 19.

French mail steamer Saghalien, from China, arrived.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 2.

TURF TIPSTERS.

To know what the future has in store for us has ever been the passionate desire of humanity. On this universal weakness men and women have traded in all ages. The seers and the prophets of old were worshipped by the people, and how fashionable it was in the days of the Grecian and Roman empires to consult oracles who gave such ambiguous and clever answers that their replies could be construed according to inclination. The professors of the so-called occult sciences and the astrologers with their horoscopes were the natural descendants of the seers, the prophets, and the oracles. And to-day, in this nineteenth century, with all its boasted civilisation and the spread of education, we see the same feeling both among the masses and the classes. Human nature is now, as it was thousands of years ago, and will remain the same until time ceases, despite the establishment of any number of Thirteen Clubs. In these days we have folk who are fond of fixing a date when this revolving globe will cease to whirl round the groove of Time. We have "Zadkiels" and "Old Moores" who are very positive about the approach of the next war, and of the kind of weather we shall enjoy for the ensuing twelve months. Then there are political prophets, always so confident about the date of the next parliamentary dissolution. The gipsy, who allows her hand to be crossed with a piece of silver by some simple servant maid, and the fashionable palmist who accepts a fee from the wealthy, pander to the same passion—to read the future. Even the Meteorological Department of the Government tries to tell us twenty-four hours in advance what sort of weather we are likely to have. Amateurs, small prophets of various sorts, abound on every hand, and we know well their cant jargon of "I told you so," or "Just what I expected." Curiosity is always strong to know that which is concealed from us. It is this intense desire to divine the course of future events, and to flatter one's self into the belief that we "know something" that accounts for the sucessful operations of the turf tipster. Now the turf tipster is the most daring of all our latter-day prophets. He is never disturbed by the rankest failure. Horses may win and horses may lose; backers may amass piles or break their banks (the latter is the more probable), but the turf tipster pursues the even tenour of his way until he shuffles off this mortal coil. The turf tipster is supremely conscious of the fact that there are plenty of jackasses in this world. He acts on the Claimant's celebrated epigram: "Some men has brains and no money. Other men has money and no brains. Those as has brains and no money is meant to live on those as has money and no brains." This is perfectly true. It explains the whole situation at once. The tipster lives at the expense of other people. He sells nothing for something, and with that nothing the buyer expects to get something more. It takes a long time to convince the ordinary backer and gambler that he is a "juggins," a "flat," a "mug," and a pigeon to be plucked, but he finds it out eventually. Wise men learn from the experience of others; fools from their own. As the racing season is rapidly approaching I thought a few words concerning tipsters and touts might prove interesting reading.

THE PROPHETS OF THE PRESS.

There are tipsters and tipsters. Of course, all the sporting newspapers—and many daily and evening papers which cannot strictly be classed as sporting publications—keep small turf prophets, who indulge in vaticinations upon coming events in the racing world. These gentlemen, with more or less knowledge and skill, express their opinions on approaching equine contests. They may prove right, and they may be wrong. The latter is the more usual result. In most cases, however, those who are interested know full well that the writers make selections according to their lights, and in accordance with the best information they can glean. It is, generally speaking, an attempt to honestly do a duty, and if it be a failure—what then? John Ruskin says that failures are the signs of effort. Some newspaper prophets have achieved great reputations. "Hotspur" is an instance. He is one of a few, and perhaps the most celebrated. Now, the point I wish to put is this. Most of these newspaper men—these Zadkiels of the sporting press—are at least as intelligent, as well educated, as cute, as honourable, and as well informed on turf topics as any set of tipsters—no matter what the fees of others may be, while their views can be had for a penny or a halfpenny. And yet how do these newspaper men fare in the perpetual puzzle of trying to find winners. Last November, a gentleman, who was formerly the chaplain to one of her Majesty's prisons, wrote a paper for the "New Review," in which he made a statement worthy of reproduction. He said:—"I take for example the selections of the prophets of seven sporting papers for certain eleven races that are to come off at Newmarket. At the outset it might be noted that for the eleven races sixty-one horses were named as future winners by the knowing ones, which points to a considerable qualification necessary in the estimation of this knowledge; it is nearly 6 to 1, in fact, against the accuracy of any given prediction of even professional 'cognoscenti.' As the week goes on I note the actual result of the races, and to this effect: In the first race no one named the winner, and one horse, about which four prophets were unanimous, was not even placed. In the second, indeed, the winner was selected by six out of seven; but in the third no one selected the winner, or even the second horse. In the fourth no one selected the winner, or even the second horse. In the fifth only one selected the winner, while four out of five named one horse as sure to win—which he did not. In the sixth two were right, but five out of the seven wise men predicted the success of a horse which was not even placed. In the seventh no one named the winner. In the eighth the same thing occurred, and no one mentioned even the second horse. In the ninth no one prophesied correctly. In the tenth one was correct, and another gave the winner as an alternative to another with equal or greater chances. In the eleventh only one out of seven was right. That is, in six out of eleven races all the prophecies of all the prophets were wrong. In three cases one prophet only of the company was right, and in one case two were right. Or, to put it in another way, one prophet was right once out of eleven attempts; another was right three times and a-half (giving an alternative horse) out of eleven tries; another was right once and a-half out of seven attempts; another once out of ten; another twice out of eleven; the next twice out of ten; and the seventh prophet was right once out of ten predictions. One is at a loss which to admire most—the audacity of the prophets or the gullibility of their disciples; and the only appropriate comment would seem to be: 'The prophets prophesy falsely, and the people love to have it so.'" There is the logic of facts about this, and facts are "things that winna ding." Let us try a little more logic of this kind. Now the last meeting in 1893 was at Manchester. Twenty-one well-known papers gave tips for the twenty races decided during the three days. There were in all 308 predictions; 22, winners were given correctly in single selections, while 32 winners were mentioned when coupled with another horse. Only one of the mighty army of prophets foretold the success of Golden Drop in the Manchester November Handicap, and only one picked out the name of the winner of the Final Plate—Con Amore. The same failure in the newspaper tipsters was observeable over the Derby gathering just previous to Manchester. In 798 predictions for the Derby and Manchester meetings the prophets "spotted" 46 winning chances. I am quite aware that the runners were very numerous, and that nearly all the horses were "tryers" at these gatherings—tryers for the winter's hay and corn, but I don't think the statistics would be appreciably better if they were compiled of the Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, Newmarket, or Doncaster meetings.

THE PROFESSIONAL "PLUM-PICKER."

If, then, no more success attends the average newspaper tipster than this, who, I was careful to remark, is just as intellectual, as educated, as cute, as honourable and as well informed, to say the least of it, as other men "in the game," what must be said of the purely professional tipster who obtains his livelihood by this means, and does nothing else. Now we approach a wider field still. Here, again, there are grades of tipsters. They vary from the man who in a discarded jockey's jacket harangues a gaping crowd of muddle-headed simpletons on a race-course or at a street corner, from the card-seller who throws "Old Jacks finals" in, from the lady who sells a packet of lemon drops and "the winner of the 'andikep for a brown," to the gentleman who advises you by wire at half-a-guinea a day or £2 2s. for the week, and who lives on the fat of the land at your expense. I don't object to the man who shouts "'Ere y'are, didn't I give yer Molly Morgin for the Kimbridge larst yer." He is an amusing, brazen-faced rascal, whom you may smile at. The tipsters I detest are the men who assume the names of well-known jockeys and trainers, and practically swindle the public. There are some honest and industrious tipsters who really do their best, but they want finding. "Gentlemen" with the name of a famous jockey have ere this been run by a syndicate of investors. They advertised and boomed their prophet so assiduously that the gullish herd believed in him, and the money rolled in by every post. We never hear of some of those tipsters now. You see they were found out. That is the fate of most of them sooner or later, but bless you, they keep discovering fresh "flats," and so they thrive.

THE TRICKS OF TIPSTERS.

Let me tell you about some tipsters. It is a favourite plan for some of them to send every horse in the race—of course to different clients—so that some one or two among their subscribers is sure to back the winner. Of course you know full well that the officials in the General Post Office never divulge secrets. That accounts for one of her Majesty's servants in a responsible position acquainting me with the tactics of a tipster who had all communications addressed to him at Newmarket. They were then forwarded to his real address, which was in a miserable Yorkshire town. From this centre his telegrams were frequently despatched, and I can assure you, as a fact, that this man invariably sent away every horse with any possible pretensions or chance, as well he might do with clients so far apart as Aberdeen and Penzance. What in the world is to prevent a man from doing so? And then these vampires pose as men with special information, and blithering idiots lay out their money on messages which are not worth the value of even a sheet of telegraphic paper. Even those who work on the no-win no-pay method are sure of a fat living, as by sending different horses to different clients they are certain of a few winners daily. A tipster once went so far as to say: "I have one hundred clients, whom I can wire to every day if I like. As a matter of fact I invest one sovereign each day. Consequently I select forty from my list, and as I claim to stand in to the odds obtainable to half-a-crown on two, at least, of my selections, the job pays me well, as men to whom you send two winners to-day live in the hope of your doing still better the next day. But I never send on consecutive days to the same person. I wait till I get my remittances, and every day brings me a score or two of letters with enclosures of dollars, half-sovereigns, and sovereigns. I can't say that any person following my tips would be better off at the end of the year. At any rate me and the missus has got a good living out of it for the last five years." This mutual benefit system is much practised by tipsters. A potman who did business on the "unsurpassed system of mutual benefit to backer and tipster" was so successful that in two years he could keep a clerk and net £10 or £11 per week after paying all expenses.

THE ART OF ADVERTISING: A PROPOSED REMEDY.

Another dodge is for a man to act as a tipster under several names and from several centres. One "gentleman," not so very long ago, rejoiced in seven *aliases*. You know this is a very easy plan. The same man may take a list of horses in a race and send out a set of tips as "Viator," another as "Scrutator," another as "Bucephalus," another as "Nimrod, and so on. He is sure to be successful in one role or the other, and can advertise in that grandiloquent style so peculiar to the tipster. The announcements of these gentry are exceedingly amusing. Some years ago one used to stumble across this kind of advertisements:—"A lady who is totally ignorant of horse-racing has just had the extraordinary good fortune to dream the result of the Derby. The horse—the name of which will be given by a friend of the lady—is not one of the leading favourities. Terms, half-a-crown in postage stamps. *N.B.*—The money will be distributed in charity. I know those dreams. She would dream different horses each night. And I know that charity which begins and ends at home. Here is another instance of sweet simplicity:—"Important notice. The mystery of the turf. A key to success. By a retired bookmaker. Post free, thirteen stamps. Address, &c." What a disgraceful act! This wealthy bookmaker—who has a passion for collecting thirteen stamps at a time—having made his pile is anxious to bring about the bankruptcy of the Leviathans of the ring. When Mr. Fry, Mr. Jacobs, and Mr. Joe Thompson see such advertisements as these they must tremble in their shoes, having regard to the fate impending. These adverts—you will soon see plenty of them in the newspapers—are only surpassed by the private circulars of some tipsters. These are monuments of literary inability and inaccuracy. I remember reading one last year just before the Cambridgeshire, in which the writer told what a wonderful trial Castleblaney had done. He had a stone in hand and would win with ease. Castlebaney was third favourite, and finished nearer last than first. As a matter of fact tipsters are generally unscrupulous vagabonds, who know less than other people Experts who possess knowledge either keep it for their own advancement or whisper it to a friend. They do not circulate it over all the smiling land for a few shillings or a few pounds. A few honest and industrious tipsters have made money, but they are a few. Those who desire the good of the turf might direct their energies to crushing the tipster—the man who approaches and deludes poor clerks, struggling tradesmen, men entrusted with other people's money, and university undergraduates. If tipsters, unconnected with duly registered newspapers, were not allowed to flash their selections by the aid of the Government telegraphic system all over the country, and if newspapers ware forbidden to insert their advertisements, I don't think these vermin would be so numerous or so dangerous. "Paddock wires" and "final telegrams" would be impossible, and publicity would be denied these impostors. The suppression of the purely professional tipster would be of more moral advantage to the community than any such ridiculous tinkering as interfering with such news of the turf as editors think well to publish in their newspapers. Some sporting newspapers now exclude the advertisements of tipsters from their columns, and others exercise such care that they will not allow their advertisers to say that which is untrue. The system adopted is to make each tipster send a copy of his circulars and wires to the office of the newspaper. Consequently the editors and staff know what some tipsters have sent out, and they can accordingly overhaul their 'high-falutin' announcements. Still there are so many scoundrels who are not touched by this mild system of espionage that they escape entirely. Meanwhile the telegrapbic authorities stand idly by and allow these "sharps" to use the service in order to dupe the public and enrich themselves.

INDIA, and indeed, most of the nations under civilized rule may be oppressed with financial difficulties, but in New Zealand according to so high an authority as the Hon. R. J. Seddon, the Premier, deficits are unknown. Speaking at Foxton, on Febuary 28, the Premier said that the financial position of the colony was impregnable. The colonial treasurer's estimate of the revenue for the current year had so far been exceeded by the actual receipts, while the expenditure was being kept within the appropriation, and the estimated surplus for the year would, it was expected, be fully realized. The land and income taxes, Mr. Seddon continued, had been collected without difficulty, and there was no intention to alter the incidence of taxation. Finally, there was plenty of money to meet the requirements of the colony, and further borrowing was unnecessary.

EVERY incident of public interest forms the subject of a song in the Punjab, says the local paper. The Warburton defamation case resulted in the publication of a number of poems by different authors recounting the services rendered by the complainant to the country. These are being sung in every town in the Province; and now the murder case against the wife of Nawab Ghulam Mahbub Sobhani has been made the subjec of a song, which has become so popular at Lahore that we are told women sing it at weddings.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Damji Lukhmichand, manager to Jadowji Khodidas, the licensed opium farmer for the town and island of Bombay, charged the Rev A. W. Prautch, Rev. Thomas Hudson, Methodist Missionaries, Mr. Mansukhlal, a European member of the Salvation Army, and Mr. Alexander Dyer, editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, with defamation, in that they published in the *Bombay Guardian* of the 20th January last, certain "false and malicious" statements with intent to harm the reputation of the complainant. Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, defended the missionaries; and the rest of the accused conducted their defence in person.

Damji Lukhmichand re-called and re-examined by Mr. Anderson, said that the farmer's name was on the board of the shops of all sub-licensees. Kalidass Shivji had a shop at Mahim. He was a sub-licensee. Jadowjee Khodidas was the farmer, who was not at all interested in the sale of opium at the shop of Kalidas Shivji, who paid a fixed rate for the opium he bought from the farmer. Before the 31st of July there were chandul and madut farms, which were quite distinct from the opium farm. Opium can be turned into chandal. There was nothing he knew of in the law to prevent a man from buying opium, and turning it into chandul to smoke at his house. The opium mentioned on the back of the paper shown to him was sent to the shop. They transferred opium to all the ten shops from No. XI. shop after obtaining a transfer permit. The stock in the shop No. XI. was larger than in any other shop. He was the opium farmer at Thanna.

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir Talyarkhan was called as the next witness. He said: I am the Assistant Collector of Customs and Opium. I know Damji Lukhmichand, the complainant, who is the manager to Mr. Jadowjee Khodidas. My duties in regard to opium, so far as the contractor is concerned, are to receive from him and dispose of applications for the transport of opium from the Government Depot to the different licensed shops in Bombay. I am not a subscriber to the *Bombay Guardian*. I was in the habit of buying a copy of that paper from the *Bombay Guardian* office. I had purchased a copy of that paper, dated 20th January last. I had read an article in the paper containing certain allegations against the complainant. If the allegations were true, they would be very harmful to him. After I had read the article I met the complainant in the course of business, and spoke to him about the article. I know the first three accused. I do not know Mr. Dyer. There is an article concerning the Opium Department in the *Bombay Guardian* of the 6th January. (The copy of the paper was put in.) The Mahim Fair commenced on the 23rd December and terminated on the 2nd of January. In the *Bombay Guardian* of the 2nd January there is another article regarding the Opium Department. It is purported to be signed by Mr. Prautch. As far as I recollect I met the first accused two days previous to the publication of the article on the 20th. I spoke to him about the article, which appeared in the *Bombay Guardian* of the 6th January. I explained to the first accused that there was no truth in the statement that the opium-smoking dens in Bombay were supplied with opium in large quantity by the complainant. I also told him that he would catch the complainant if he got any one to purchase for him a larger quantity of opium than two tolas. He said an article was to appear in the paper of the 20th January to the effect that the complainant smuggled opium to Mahim and his servants sold madat or chandul in the opium-smoking houses at Mahim. He also said that the article was written in such a strong language that the Government would compel me and the farmer to take action in the matter. I told him that the complainant had never been to Mahim during the fair and that not one of his men had any chandul or madat shops opened at Mahim and that no madat or chandul was sold by his men during the Mahim Fair. I requested him to see that the letter did not appear in the paper. I had more than one conversation with him on the subject—twice before the letter appeared, and about a dozen times after the letter had appeared. Mr. Prautch went with me to Mr. Campbell, Collector of Bombay, two days before the 20th January. I was present at the time of the interview. Mr. Campbell and myself explained to Mr. Prautch that it was impossible for the complainant to have sold more than two tolas of opium to any person, and also explained the difficulty there was in arresting the men who sold chandul and madat. Mr. Prautch replied that he did not know that the difficulties lay in the feeblenes of the law to arrest persons who sold madat or chandul. Mr. Campbell said if he had any reason to believe that chandul or madat or opium in excess of two tolas was sold by the complainant or his men he would be willing to take action in the matter and to punish the men. Mr. Prautch did not give any such reasons. The Opium Department has given every facility to Mr. Prautch to substantiate the allegations. After the publication of the article I had seen the first three accused together on three or four occasions in the Town Hall when the Royal Commission on Opium was sitting. Each time I saw them I spoke to them about the article and assured them that there was not a particle of truth in what was written against the complainant, and at the same time I explained to them the measures I had taken to prevent illicit sale of chandul and madat. I also requested them to assist me in catching the complainant, in the act of selling more than two tolas of opium. I asked them to apologise to the complainant, but they refused to do so, saying that if the matter came to the worst they would seek the plea of "good faith" as the question was of great importance. I asked them how could they bring that plea when they declined to assist me and accept my offer of catching these men in the act of selling opium. I was at Mahim Fair nearly every day it was held. I went there sometimes in the morning and sometimes in the evening. I used to remain there for four or five hours. He could see that there was no truth in the allegations made against the complainant and his men. I am not aware of any offence having been committed in regard to opium at the Mahim Fair, and there could not be any illegality there as I had stationed men day and night to watch private clubs opened in Mahim.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said: Before the fair he suspected that opium-smoking clubs might be opened, as there were no extra licensed shops opened. About five clubs were opened at Mahim. One was opened by Aga Mahomed and his wife. Another was opened by Rahimtulla. A third was opened by Haji Cassum; fourth by a man kpown in Mahim as "Fakir," who is a beggar. I do not know the name of the fifth man. I believe that Karim Jetly was the name of the man, but I am not quite sure. The clubs were situated in Mahim Bazaar, scattered over many places. They were only opened for, and kept open during, the fair. I visited the clubs often in disguise. There is nothing grand or tempting about the shops. I cannot answer the question whether the members paid any subscription. I saw nobody making payment for opium, otherwise I would have arrested him. I did not see any chandul being prepared. They sold tea and coffee. I did not see any persons bringing chandul in any of these shops. For what I know the chandul was produced in the shops. It is not my idea that the persons make chandul at their houses and carry it through the streets to the club, because it is illegal to do so unless it is under two tolas. It is not my idea that persons do this up to two tolas or under. I think chandul is prepared in the clubs. I have often seen it prepared in clubs in Bombay, but not in those at Mahim. I think it takes four or five hours to make chandul. Some one has to stir it the whole time. The clubs are worse than the licensed smoking-shops. I prosecuted a case before Mr. Webb against the keeper as well as the members of a club for having in their possession a quantity of opium exceeding two tolas, which I myself found in the club premises. The accused said that the opium did not belong to one but all the members of the club. They said that each of the members had bought two tolas of opium. I prosecuted them because the quantity of opium was more than two tolas. I had my doubts about their story. The prosecution in that case failed.

Mr. Brown: Did you find any difficulty in walking in the clubs?—No.

Mr. Cooper: Perhaps the difficulty is in walking out of the clubs. (Laughter.)

Witness, continuing, said: Sometimes a man was placed at the doors of the clubs to watch any officer coming in. Mr. Jadowji Khodidas was the opium farmer and had a partner, named Dhurumsey. Kalidas Shivji had no partner with him at the Mahim shop. All the opium shops in Bombay were called Mr. Jadowji Khodidas' shops, and not spoken of as the sub-licensee's shops. This was the custom of the Department. I do not believe that anti-opiumists were doing any good to India. I do not believe that the three accused were doing any good in regard to the opium question. They were paying money to certain witnesses to make statements against Government officials. They were paying money to get up evidence against me. There was always a Government detective stationed in the complainant's shop No. XI at Bhendi Bazar, he was paid more than thirty rupees per month. It was a part of his duty to see that more than two tolas of opium were not sold to one individual. Mr. Campbell had been to the clubs often at night.

Mr. Mansukhlal then cross-examined the witness at some length as to his (witness') visit to England and the publication by him of three letters to the newspapers there and the publication of a book on the opium question.

The case was then adjourned.

AN OVERDUE STEAMER.

CAUSE OF DETENTION.

SOME anxiety has been caused in Bombay owing to the non-arrival of the Rubattino steamer Singapore, which was due here on Sunday. The company has enjoyed a remarkable immunity from accidents and the sailings of the vessel have been hitherto punctual, hence the anxiety concerning the lateness of the Singapore. It appears that after leaving Aden an accident befel her machinery, and she was forced to put back for repairs. The Agent, Signor Barboro, sends us the following communication regarding the accident:—

"Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you that this Company's s. s. Singapore, which was expected to arrive in Bombay, on the 18th instant, has put back to Aden with a broken shaft. She will proceed to Bombay after repairs about the middle of the following month.—Yours, &c.,

C. BARBORO.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C Loggia, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs D J T O'Brien and infant	Miss Hussey
Lieut-Col and Mrs Lawrence and infant	Miss Ramsden
Three Misses Lawrence	Miss Oldfield
Mr Macconochie and child	Mrs Whitehead
Rev J and Mrs Thomas and two children	Mr and Mrs A G Faichnie, and two Misses Faichnie
Mr Watson	Mr and Mrs Adeane
Mr and Mrs Hebbert, two children and infant	Miss Wyndham and maid
Major and Mrs G W Bowper, three children and infant	Mrs F H Warden
Mrs Biggs	Mr and Mrs Savage, child and infant
Miss Perry	Mrs Skipton
Mrs Harris	Mrs and Miss Wildner and child
Mrs Tibbs and infant	Mr E R Vaughan
Mrs and Miss Hill	General Gossett
Mr W Hedenstedt	Mr W Butler
Mr Hugo Katz	Mrs Miller
Capt E Wood	Major Hood
Mr E Hulton	Miss Boyce Combe
Miss Parsons	Lieut Palocologus,
Mr D Blundell	Mrs Bowles' maid

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs H A Geyer and infant	Miss Goodall
Mr A W Lester	Mrs Robinson
Mr and Mrs Weir and child	Mrs A D C H Hunter, and two children
Mr and Mrs H W Pike	Hon Mr R A and Mrs Elliott and maid
Mr J S Campbell	Mr Morgan Browne
Mr H Donner	Captain and Mrs Penrose, infant and ayah
Mr and Mrs W E Cooper	Miss Wilkinson
Rev and Mrs R Garside	Mrs Impey, two children and nurse
Col and Mrs Arthur Prinsep	Mrs Hendley
Major H R Kelham	Mr Hendley (Jr)
Mrs W P Kennedy	Mr and Mrs Curtis
Mrs Tweedie, child and infant	Mrs H N Wright
Mr and Mrs Brett	Mr A W Reid
Mrs Bowman	Mr and Mrs Moir and two children
Mr and Mrs Ha/g	Dr T Nariman
Mr J E Dallas	Mrs Master Ivens
Miss Roche	Miss Berry
Mr J S Elmore	Master Gaisford
Mr Walter Nutter	Mrs Pearson
Captain Whimble	Mr and Mrs Gordon
Captain A G Ramsay	Sir J B Lyall
Major and Mrs de Voeux and two children	Mr Edwards
Mr and Mrs Gordon	Mr Miller
Col and Mrs Saward and child	Mr Dane
Miss Saward	Mr Pershawe
Dr E Hunt Cooke	Mrs Elliott
Mrs Williamson	Mr A Durst
Mr G D Seaton	Mr Collingridge
Mrs Annie Besant	Mrs Tweedie, child, infant and governess
Mr W Hedenstedt	Mr A O Hume
Mr Claude Hill and infant	Mr Mowbray, M P
Mr Justice Parsons	Mrs Bowles
Mr and Mrs Kinnison	Mr and Mrs G A Mc A Moir, two children and nurse
Two Misses Berkmyres	Mr Purviss
Master Macintosh	Dr James
Mrs and Miss Wright	Sir Jevais Glyn
Surg-Col G S Chesney	Mrs Bower
Surg-Capt D Simpson	Mr Schiller
Mrs R E Birch	Mrs Graves
Mr and Mrs C A Parker	Mrs Tate
Mrs Cockin and child	Miss Morris
Mr T A Bulkley	Major C M Western
Mr Sartorious	Capt F M Sandys Lumsdaine
Earl Carrine	
Captain F D Lecky, R H A	
Mr, Mrs and Miss Deepdale	
Mrs Ismay	

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J S Campbell.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Troopship Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, and details consisting of 12 officers, 3 ladies, 2 children, 41 men rank and file, 4 women and 2 children, Europeans, 17 native officers, 614 men rank and file, and 100 followers. The following are the names of the officers:—Col. W. Scott, Capt and Mrs A Beale and child, Capt and Mrs. C Tritton, Surg.-Capt. H T Cleveland, Lieuts E R J Chitty, H C Grace, R Brand and A A West, of the 5th Bombay L I; Surg-Capt G W Jenny, I M S; Capt and Mrs C Wood, Ordnance Dept; Lieut A Sincock, Comt Dept; Lieut Penny, Central India Horse.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the English Mails of the 9th inst., left Aden at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at about 9 p.m. on Saturday next. The Sutlej, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Victoria, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Major F F R Burgess, Miss Braine, Lieut P C Palin, Lieut J W Hill, Miss Parker, Mrs E Forrest and two children, Mr and Mrs Calvert and infant, Miss I Abbot, Mrs E H Stone, Mrs Ffrench Mullen, two children and ayah, Mrs Western, Mr F H Kruse, Mr Lindsay Neill, Mr Fitzelarence, Mrs Hedger, Mrs Mackie and friend, Miss Griffin, Mr A O Cooper, Mr C F Lockstone, Mr Carden, Mr F W Emerson.

From Brindisi: Mr N S J Troup, Dr Cunningham, Mr C A Soppitt, Lieut Egerton, Mr R R Wilson, Dr J F Mullen, Mr Hedger, Dr Yeld, Mr Withall, Lieut. R Keppel, Mr J D Lane, Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, Miss Olive Low, Mr G Buxton, Lieut R St G Gorton, Major G Turner Jones.

For Kurrachee: Mr and Mrs Hartigan.

THE naval armaments which Roumania has been quietly pushing forward are at last attracting the serious notice of Russia. Ten years ago no one would have dreamt of any Danubian State disputing the dual supremacy of Russia and Turkey in the Euxine, but Roumania has latterly spent every spare penny upon her naval defences; and she has done this in so quiet a manner that hitherto none of her friends or enemies have been the wiser. She has placed the valleys of the Pruth and the Sereth in a complete state of defence. In France and England she has placed orders for the construction of several ocean-going warships. The first armour-plated vessel of importance was the Elizabeth, launched here in 1887, and armed with four revolving cannon and a number of quick-firing machine guns and two torpedo-tubes. During the same year Roumania ordered three torpedo-boats at Havre. In 1888-89, three well-armed guardships and two ocean-going torpedo-boats were added. Subsequently—and this was somewhat noteworthy—the warship Elizabeth, flying the mercantile flag, and accompanied by three torpedo-boats, passed the Bosphorus and Dardanelles and visited several ports in the Mediterranean. At Ziglina, on the Black Sea, strong fortifications have been built, and a defensive network of torpedoes laid down. Kustendje has also been converted into a winter quarters for part of the fleet. At present Roumania has an order placed in England for three new torpedo-boats, and the Roumanian Government, it is stated, has just decided upon the construction of two more English-built battleships.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 18.

10 p.m.	80°7

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

8 a.m.	78°6
10 a.m.	83°9
2 p.m.	85°0
6 p.m.	83°8

THE INADEQUACY OF MATERIALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To the unbiassed seeker after truth, the impression created by Mrs. Besant's lecture on the "Inadequacy of Materialism" is one of disappointment. When the mind disassociates the glamour of that peculiar charm of address, which practised speakers possess, and which Mrs. Besant possesses in no small degree, from the solid matter of the lecture itself, there is a feeling that the subject has not been argued out to demonstration, and that the conclusion has been somewhat hurried. In his introductory address Colonel Olcott very kindly referred to "An intellectual centre like Bombay." It is just this intellect, this hard straightforward intellect of busy business men in Bombay that wants proof straight to the point and which divests from the arguments and proofs brought to bear on the point at issue, the glamour of oratory, and the charm of an attractive delivery. And if I mistake not, it was this same intellect and common-sense that about ten years ago starved Theosophy out of Bombay and made it more convenient for the founders to shift their head-quarters to Adyar, Madras. Mrs. Besant speaks of science and the progress of science, pressing its enquiries ever further in the realm of Nature; constantly asking questions and constantly receiving answers; but she omits to mention that when those answers are of a sensational nature and do not carry proof with them, they are in a very short time put aside by scientific men of experience as worthless; for example, Professor Koch's cure for consumption in the science of medicine; the alleged discovery of a new planet—Vulcan—within the orbit of Mercury, in the science of astronomy; and similarly a host of other answers received to the constant questions of science. In like manner science has been constantly putting questions regarding this same subject, which Mrs. Besant so confidently professes to have solved, and refers us to the Old Books of the East for a complete and satisfactory answer. These very books of the East, for years past, since the time when Mrs. Besant was beginning to learn her alphabet, have been having the careful and profound consideration of the greatest intellects of our times, these intellects have weighed each word in translation, have pondered over every idiom that has failed to satisfy their trained minds; and does Mrs. Besant think that because she has suddenly and most inexplicably been converted from Materialism to Spiritualism, we are at one jump to believe her interpretation of an English translation of the Old Books of the East? No. Science *will* go on asking questions until Mrs. Besant, or some one else can bring proof positive to bear on assertions of this nature. Mrs. Besant says that the progress of science during the last few years especially had undermined the basis of

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S SECOND LECTURE IN BOMBAY.

THEOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

On Sunday evening Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "Theosophy and Religion" before a very large audience, at the Gaiety Theatre. Colonel Olcott presided, and in opening the proceedings, said that this was Mrs. Besant's 121st lecture since her arrival in India on 21st. November. He was glad to say that wherever she went she was received very cordially, and her mission to this country, he hoped, would be successful.

Mrs. Besant, in rising to address the assembly, was received with loud cheers. She began her lecture by saying that looking back to their race and religion they unfortunately saw in every page in history a record of religious animosity and religious strife. Turn to what part of the world they would, they would find that men had been set one against the other in the name of religion, so that the name which by its meaning and derivation was to bind together, to unite had been the greatest cause of division, the most fruitful source of human hatred and controversy. In fact it had become a mere truism to say that religious hatreds were more better than all other hatreds; religious war more bloody than any other war; a fact however that what they saw on every page of history, was one which must give cause for thought to all thoughtful men, and they might well take into consideration the question, was it not possible to put an end to religious strife; was it not possible to make it the most blessed of all influences—an influence of love and peace instead of an influence of hatred and of war. The mission of the Theosophical Society in India as elsewhere was to try to bring about that desirable end, not by trying to convert men from one religion to another. Such attempts in the past had met with failure. People had tried to convert men from one faith to another sometimes by argument, sometimes by burning and torture, sometimes by murder with the sword, sometimes by penalty inflicted by Government of fine and imprisonment, sometimes by social ostracism and endless other means by which human hatred manifested itself. It was not by terrorism that Theosophy hoped to reconcile men to contending faiths. It said to every man that his own religion had in it sufficient of spiritual truth, of spiritual nourishment for him to find within its limits all that was necessary for the education and training of the soul, (Applause.) They should not attack their brother's religion, but they should rather try to understand their own. They should not try to change his faith, but they should rather endeavour to make their own faith a living reality to themselves—(applause)—by showing forth in life the influences of one's own religion, they would understand the faith of a brother and find therein occasions for unity rather than for discord. That was the aim of true Theosophists, that was the mission of the Theosophical Society in the world. So in speaking to an audience in such a city as Bombay where men of many races and faiths were gathered together forming a population—a single set of citizens—who ought to have a common name, a common desire for mutual service, and a common desire to live in peace and love—speaking in such a city, she would take religion after religion and try to show them that the different faith contained the same truth under different garbs and names, while she admitted that in many of their doctrines the religions were opposed, and that on many points of teaching they could not find identity; still she would lay before them enough to show that while religions differed on some questions they agreed in the most material points that there was a common substratum, something which each possessed in common with the rest. Might it not be wiser recognising the unity to study the differences and try to learn something from them instead of desiring to injure each other, either physically or mentally, because in some aspects of the truth they differed in their opinion and in their presentment. At the outset she put it that spiritual truth could not be completely apprehended by the intellect and the differences that arose, originated from the limitation of the intellect which was unable to grasp the whole with which special intellect was most in common. Truth was too many-sided for them or for anybody to grasp the whole of it by their intellect supposing that she saw one aspect and threw that into the form of a doctrine and suppose that they saw another aspect and threw it into another form of doctrine. Instead of quarrelling over it why should they not try to learn from their brethren and so gauge the claims of truth which otherwise would be denied to them? For why did men belong to different races and live in different modes of civilization, and why did they differ in national habit and custom and in the national way of looking at things? Was it in order that they might afterwards fight like wild beasts in the jungle; was it that they all should live in perfect unanimity to which each should bring his own contribution and make it richer than any single race or nation could effectually accomplish. (Applause.) What was called Theosophy was simply an ancient view of the universe. It was the wisdom religion and might be recognised not only by that name but by doctrines in various religions. The Atma Vydia, or the science of the soul contained the fundamental religious truths. It not only contained the truths of religion, but it was at once religion, philosophy, and science which covered the whole universe and was the expression of universal truth in every religion of the universe; in every department of life and thought. This was the most ancient teaching in India, which was the cradle of the Aryan race (the Arya Vratta). It had first its promulgation here, and it was here that its first teachers were to be found. Hinduism was the most ancient and fullest expression of it, and they would find it in the Vedas, the Upanishad, and the Atma Vydia. They would find the same underlying the scriptures (Zendavesta) of the Parsees. They would also find it underlying Buddhism, the offspring of Hinduism, and also traces of it in Christian religion, modern as it was. They would also find traces of it in the Islam religion, especially if they looked into the mystical side of it. The lecturer then compared the writings of different faiths, and traced the identity of spiritual intelligence in the various religions. In the philosophic conception, the soul of the universe was Brahma, the threefold Brahma as he was called, he was not only the soul of the universe but the manifested spirit in man—the Trimurthi, in Shiva, Vishnu, and Brahma. They had here a three-fold deity identical with the Hebrew Logoii. In Trimurthi they had an idea of trinity. If they looked into other ancient religions of the world they would find the Trimurthi underlying them all. They would find the Trinity in Chaldea and also in Egypt, where it could be traced on the Pyramids in fresco. In the ancient faith of Persia they would find the same thought, though not so clearly expressed. They had a distinct Trinity in the ancient Persian scripture, where prayers were addressed to them—a creative Trinity in manifestation. In the Christian religion they had the Trinity put forward very closely in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost—the same ancient thought. A Christian would admit that by Father he meant the Godhead himself, the son was God and man exactly the same note of duality that they found in the more ancient faith. The word of the father as he was called had the character of the second Logos, he was dual in his manifestation. In the Holy Spirit there was the characteristic Mahat or Brahma. It was the spirit which came from the Father and the Son as the third Logos proceeded from the first and the second. The characteristic of the third Logos was intelligence in action. In Northern Buddhism (in Tibet and China) there was what they called Avalokeleswar, that which was the Lord who was the creative power. Buddh was a divine being that did not leave the heavenly places. Then there was the representation on the earth Deani Buddh who came as an Avatar, a teacher and playing the same part as was played by Jesus in the Christian religion and the Avatars of the Hindus. Having then the same thought running through all religions why should men fight and try to convert each other to their own peculiar form of religion. It could not be that in a world with a population of millions upon millions of human beings, in a world which lasted for thousands upon thousands of centuries during which human souls had come into the world and passed out of it through the gateway of death, it could not be that all those souls had been left in darkness until within the limit of a few centuries when one beam of divine light had come down upon them. (Applause.) If that was possible it was blasphemy in the worst sense of the word to ascribe to the divine source of all spirit an injustice of loving one nation better than another and one people better than another. The only possible truth was that as the sun enlightened the whole earth and as it shone alike on the Hottentot, the Negro, and the civilized man, the beams of that sun came down to every human soul that was born. None were left in the darkness, none were made outcaste, alien, and homeless. There was room in the divine compassion for every son of man, and why should they outrage that compassion by hating their brother and denying him his share of the Divine. Her word to that assembly was "my brothers study your own faith." Every faith had something in it of priceless value, and it might be that each faith has its own pearls which other faiths did not possess, and if every man made it a point to study his own faith and tried to search and understand its hidden meaning, he would have no time to curse his brother, for he would be seeking the truth, and then as each searched his own faith he was sure to respect the faith of others. For he would see his own family jewels reproduced in the family jewels of another, and so would realise the common treasure and not wish to belittle his brother's treasure, knowing that in his essence it was identical with his own. There was a great growth of scientific Materialism everywhere in the nations of the West, which were the most aggressive, and who spread most over the surface of the earth, impressing their own peculiar characteristic on the different lands where they went. Amongst them scientific Materialism was spreading with great rapidity, and science was doing all it could do to strengthen the luxury of the age and increase the liberal wealth of man. Was this then the time for those who loved their own religion to be quarreling among themselves. Was that the time for the Hindus and the followers of Islam, the Christians and the Hebrews, the Parsees and the Buddhists to be struggling with each other and to quarrel as to which was the better and which was the worse religion, and even to let their anger break out into physical violence as an outcome of centuries of religious teaching and of thousands of centuries of divine instruction? Were they to fight while behind them the enemy took advantage of their division and of breaches in each man's faith made by the division among themselves? Then those who hated all religions would march in and take possession of the spiritual citadel, which was hitherto impregnable. Her charge to her brothers was to take possession of the treasures handed down to them by many faiths and keep them safely for the worlds which were yet to come. As many streams made one river, and many rivers joined together flowed into one ocean, so all the sects were like the streams that flowed into a river of single faith, and the different faiths were as many rivers that ran together and flowed into the ocean of divine truth. The ocean was a divine life out of which all the rivers came and to which all the rivers returned. As the sun drew up the water of the ocean and sent it down to earth again as rain, the rain supporting the streams, the streams the rivers, and the rivers giving it back to the ocean, so also the divine life and divine truth out of that mighty ocean the sun of manifestation drew it up and cast it down upon the earth as rain that fed the springs of religions, and those springs of religious beliefs again became mighty rivers of great faith of this world, and though every one of them flowed into the same ocean and every one of them sought the same good the water in all was the same though the beds were different. Let the rivers flow to the ocean for the goal was the same for all. (Loud applause.)

Colonel Olcott having thanked the audience for their attendance, and Mr. Gostling, having on behalf of the Theosophical Society, thanked Mr. Jackson, the proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre, for the use of the building, the proceedings terminated.

THE MAMLATDARS AND THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The exclusion of the mamlatdars from the Provincial Service is to be explained in another way. Up to very recently we construed it into an official impotency of the mamlatdar, which made our rulers say:—"Thus far shalt thou go and no further;" and it was in that direction only, that the shafts of the omnivorous Sarvajanik Sabha and the press were chiefly directed. But now we have quite a different light thrown upon that important subject by the Hon. Mr. Trevor, in reply to a native hon. member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The mamlatdar's post, as Mr. Trevor puts it, is an important office, which could be ably filled only by men of proved integrity and long experience in the subordinate branch of the service; and it is thus a prize to be left secure only to those who have had the patience of running through all the subordinate courses: thus disqualifying the post as a stepping-stone for the Provincial Service, on a double ground. However, to prevent disappointments, special merits will be recognised, and exceptions made. A saving clause indeed! but intended more for the framers of the rules than for the poor mamlatdar, as I understand it. Mr. Trevor's reply, when viewed side by side with the rules of 1885, is little less than a fallacy, and has no standing ground. It could be thus dissected and put forth in its true colours.

(*a*) The mamlatdar is expected to be an able, experienced, responsible officer.

(*b*) He has gone through all the subordinate courses, having worked honestly and well, and for a number of years on a poor salary.

(*c*) The Provincial Service man will not be able to cope with the situation in the very beginning of his career if the mamlatdars were included.

Therefore, the conclusion is that the mamlatdar should be thrown up, in spite of his experience, the long-felt anxieties of his post, his responsibility, and hard honest services to the Government of the country. In plain language, he is to be sacrificed at the altar of the Provincial Service. This is particularly distressing in the case of graduates of the local Universities, who, having discarded all present prospects, enlisted into the Service, in the hope of future good. It was an express contract between the Government and the Graduates in the line, and the breaking of the bond will be an injustice. Those who qualify themselves for the Provincial Service will have undergone far lighter tests than University men. But, by an irony of fate, the less deserving will have far better chances than those who richly deserve to be promoted, firstly, for having received University training, and, secondly, for having, with long experience and hardship, qualified themselves to contribute in a great measure towards the better government of the State. Graduates begin a revenue career on Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 at the most, for the sake of future expectations. They are now cut short. What a disappointment! It is a direct and unexpected blow on the graduate mamlatdar, and those working up to the post. Will not the Graduate Association in Bombay fight out this question for the benefit of their own men? It is now high time they should make a move in a just cause. Can the Government now reasonably expect a flux of intelligent men in a direction where they are most needed? Revenue officers are the very life of the State. Their prosperity is largely the prosperity of the State. If they are mercilessly treated, the State most suffer. It is a switch-back age we live in; we sink and rise alternately. But that is what we do not exactly want. We want a straightforward course to move on, in perfect confidence, and content. We only hope that the voice of the people and the press will be respected.

March 15. VOX POPULI.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since the decision of the Government of India excluding the mamlatdars from the Provincial Service is authoritatively before the public, and since the legitimate expectations of the present mamlatdars to promotion to the higher branch of the service are almost wholly barred, it is high time for the parties concerned to open their eyes to the true state of things and look around them.

The decision of the Government of India—so far as it refers to the promotion of present mamlatdars in the Bombay Presidency directly—affects the interest of Government, of the mamlatdars and the people at large. It is desirable in the interest of service of Government to avoid disappointments in the fulfilment of legitimate hopes, and this cannot be done by throwing only crumb and pieces at leisure to satisfy them. It is equally necessary for the preservation of zeal and integrity amongst the mamlatdars to see that they get their legitimate expectations to promotion guaranteed in unmistakable terms, and this can only be done by admitting their preferential claim to places in the Provincial Service. Likewise it is no less a people's concern to see that they have not mamlatdars to deal with who are only a lot of malcontents, and this can only be had if the masters and servants are in their turn true towards one another.

It will thus on one hand behove the Government of Bombay to consult the Commissioners and Collectors on the point with a view to ascertain how far it will be necessary for them to move the Government of India to modify their decision, and on the other hand it will be desirable for the mamlatdars and the representatives of the people to meet together and adopt means for making their voices heard. So far as the subject affects the grievance of the present mamlatdars, and so far as the cause of it is just and is allied equally to the interest of service and the people, there is every reason to hope that in their attempt in the right direction they will not be left without the sympathy and support of the Local Government, the press, and public.

Bhiwndi, March 15. JIWIBI.

The Paris Assize Court has passed sentence of death upon the man Lesteven, who in June last threw a woman out of a window in the Rue Hassard, Montmartre, after having wounded her with a revolverer. The woman, though terribly injured, had sufficiently recovered to be able to appear against the prisoner at the trial. The evidence adduced showed that for several years past Lesteven had repeatedly practised the most atrocious cruelties upon women, whom he allured to his apartment. The prisoner set up a plea of insanity, which, however, was not supported by medical evidence. Lesteven, who feigned indifference during the trial, seemed prostrated by the sentence. The prisoner's sisters, who were in court, fainted on hearing the result.

THE LATE MR. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON.

We regret deeply to have to record the death of one of the most prominent citizens of Bombay, Mr. Solomon David Sasson, of the firm of Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and Co., on Sunday evening, at his residence, Malabar Hill. Mr. Sassoon was the seventh son of the late venerable David Sassoon, the founder of the eminent firm, which bears his name. He was born in Bombay on the 22nd October, 1841, so that he was over fifty-two years of age at the time of his death. When about sixteen years old, he went to China as an assistant in his father's business. After close application to work he became the head of the firm of David Sassoon, Sons and Co., in Shanghai and Hongkong. He successfully managed the business of the firm for nearly twenty years, and made himself very popular; and when he left China, his absence was greatly felt both by the European and Chinese communities. On his return to Bombay in 1875, he assumed and remained in charge of the local firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., until the day of his death. He was a keen, active business man, and the high reputation which the firm enjoys is entirely owing to his capacity. In his intercourse with opium and other merchants, he was always straightforward, and made himself very agreeable to all who came in contact with him. He was of a generous nature, and his liberality made no distinction between the different nationalities who inhabit Bombay. There was no public subscription list, in which his name did not occupy a prominent place. In his own community he was the recognized head, and no poor man or woman who sought his aid, went empty-handed. He was a director of the Bank of Bombay, and one of the Port Trustees. His firm were the pioneers of docks in India. When the Sassoon Dock was taken in hand they met with considerable opposition from the Government, but resolutely carried their design into effect. Subsequently, however, the docks were purchased by Government along with other foreshore properties. The Sassoon Dock were the nucleus of the numerous other similar properties, which so much contributed to the expansion of the trade and the prosperity of the city. Mr. S. D. Sassoon was twice nominated an Additional Member of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations in the time of Sir James Fergusson. During the tenure of his office, he rendered valuable services to Government by his ripe experience in all matters relating to trade and commerce. He was the chairman of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Company, and the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, all of which he has left in a flourishing condition. The last-named concern was in a declining state when it came into the hands of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.; but by judicious management it not only survived its misfortunes, but was placed in a lucrative position, and paid steady dividends ever since, its shares standing high in the market. Mr. Sassoon was also the chairman of the Oriental Life Assurance Company and of several other joint stock associations. So high were his qualifications and his business capacity, that almost all joint stock companies sought his aid by a seat at their boards, but he steadfastly declined all such invitations, owing to the limited time at his disposal and failing health. It would indeed be difficult to replace a man of such sterling qualities in the marcantile community of Bombay. He was married on the 29th February, 1876, to the eldest daughter of Mr. E. J. Abraham, by which union he had a son and two daughters. Out of respect to the memory of the late lamented gentleman, all the Jewish firms, schools, and other institutions were closed yesterday, as well as the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill, the Jacob Sassoon Mill, the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills, the David and Standard Mills'. The Share Bazar, Opium Bazar, Gold and Silver Bazar, Copper Bazar, and the Oriental Life Assurance Office were also closed for the day.

It may not be uninteresting here to recall to memory some of the incidents connected with the career of the late Mr. David Sassoon, whose life-size statue adorns the entrance of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and whose energy, public benefactions, and vast commercial enterprise made his name famous not only in this country, but also in Europe. Mr. David Sassoon was born in the year 1792 in the once famous city of Bagdad. The Jews seem to have held since the time of the captivity a monopoly of the financial offices in most countries of the East, and Mr. David Sassoon's father, a wealthy Mesopotamian merchant, occupied for many years the post of treasurer to the Turkish Governor of Bagdad, and was for more than a quarter of a century revered by the Hebrews of that city as their head. Mr. David Sassoon was placed by his father in a banking house at Bagdad, and remained there till he was thirty years old, when, the plague having visited the city, and added its horrors to the sufferings of a population already decaying under the oppressions of Turkish rule, Mr. Sassoon with his family moved to seek a better fortune first to Bussorah and afterwards to Bushire. From the latter port, a commercial engagement, in February, 1832, when he was forty years of age, required Mr. Sassoon to visit Bombay, the capital of Western India and the emporium of the trade of both the Arabian and the Persian Gulf. That visit made him determined to choose this city as his future home. One of the secrets which account for the success of the Jews in all countries is their independence of all ties of place of country. To them who look to the Holy Land as their only home, it is a matter of indifference what land, in the east or the west, they make their temporary abode. No race with so strongly marked peculiarities as those of the Jews is so cosmopolitan in character as the Hebrew people; and Mr. Sassoon seems to have possessed in full their faculty of adapting themselves with the utmost readiness to changed circumstances of place and clime. From the moment that he landed in Bombay, all went well with him, and after twenty years' residence he had become one of the wealthiest men in this city of millionaires, and had purchased large landed estates, not only in this country, but in England, where one of his sons was settled in business, while the eldest, Sir Albert David Sassoon, had been living as a country gentleman at Ashley Park, Walton-on-Thames. Benefactions amounting to nearly £150,000 sterling attested the ceaseless flow of Mr. David Sassoon's generosity not only to his own people, but to the whole population of Western India. What chiefly distinguished Mr. David Sassoon was the persevering energy of his labours in the pursuit of the splendid fortune which at last became his prize. That fortune was the fruit of a long series of years, during which Mr. Sassoon applied habits of steady industry and great commercial sagacity to the development of a regular trade between Bombay and China, which, when he entered into it, was almost insignificant, but which afterwards attained colossal proportions. Mr. David Sassoon, who died at Poona on the 5th November, 1864, universally honoured and esteemed, made very liberal contributions for the organ in the Town Hall, the Prince of Wales's equestrian statue, Rampart Row, the Sassoon Jewish School at Byculla, the Victoria Gardens tower, and was the founder of the Sassoon Hospital in Poona, the Lepers' Hospital in Poona, the Elphinstone High School Building, the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, the Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, and other works of public utility which bear his honoured name.

THE FUNERAL.

Early yesterday morning the house of the late Mr. S. D. Sassoon, at Malabar Hill, was crowded with his friends and relatives, who repaired thither for the purpose of paying their last tribute of respect to one who was so well loved by all classes of the Bombay community. The Rabis of the Jewish community having said prayers and performed obsequies, the funeral started at eight o'clock and travelled to the Jewish cemetery, at De Lisle Road, by way of Gibbs Road, and Pedder Road down to the Clerke Road, and thence to the cemetery. Here the body was laid in its last resting place among the bewailings of all to whom Mr. Sassoon was near and dear, and who knew him intimately. The line of carriages conveying the mourners extended over a mile and-a-half, not to speak of an immense number of pedestrians who followed the corpse. The Police Commissioner had sent out European constables, mounted sowars, and policemen to accompany the funeral from the bungalow to the cemetery. The mill-hands of the several companies lined the roads and the crowd of spectators was immense all along the route followed by the funeral. Among those who formed the procession were:—Jacob E. Sassoon, R. H. S. Isaacs, S. E. Shellim, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., S. A. Nathan, Silas Moses, Ezra Moses, E. S. Gubbay, N. S. Ezra, E. J. Abraham, S. J. David, N. J. Abraham, S. Benjamin, Isaac Nissim, Henry Solomon, J. I. David, S. Abraham, I. M. Moses, J. E. Judah, E. J. Abraham, N. J. Abraham, Shooker Abraham, Silas Sassoon, Joseph Myers, Abraham Ezra, E. Myers, S. H. David, Dadabhoy Hosmusji Dubash, Edulji Rustomji Reporter, R. S. Brown, D. MacLaughlan Slater, E. W. Flower, M. E. Morris, Pherozesha B. B. Mody, Abraham Myers, Walter Lang, G. Merewether, A. K. Leslie, Cowasji D. Hormusjee, S. S. Sassoon, Joseph Ezra, Abraham S. Abraham, R. Mathulon, Isaac Benjamin, Joseph Ezekiel, Hyeem Samuel, Joseph Samuel, Menasse Ezekiel, Judah Sopher, Jumnadas Khooshaldas, Poorunmull Gooljee Sangania, Harmookhrai Soondra, Lukhmidas Girdharlal, Radakissen Poda, Guneshamdas Poda, Jumnadas Premjee, Kasidas Umarchund, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Amaria (Sodawatervala), Toolsidas Bhugvandas, Pherozesha Bomonjee Jejeebhoy, Pestonjee Dossbhoy, Nanabhoy Sadanund Balkrishna, Babajee Gopal, Premchund Roychund, Dossbhoy Eduljee, Elias Gareh, S. S. Perry, Shooker Perry, Jivanjee Hormusjee Guzdar, &c.

THE BARODA VATAN RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—An irresponsible writer, who shrinks from giving his name, even though I pointed out in my previous letter that his conduct in stabbing his opponents in the dark was mean and cowardly, persists in finding fault with the "Gaekwadi Vatandar Mandal." The Mandal was formed, as the public knows, soon after the vatandars were able to realise the danger of their position, underthe Baroda Vatan Rules, by the visible effects of the application of those rules in individual cases. The proceedings of the Mandal are sent to the Baroda officials and the public press. They have had up to now after its formation in September last three meetings and twelve sittings. "One Who Knows" alleges however (1) that almost all the chief vatandars have not joined the Vatandar Mandal, but mentions only three vatandars. (2) The second allegation is that signatures on the petition presented by the Mandal to the Baroda Government are obtained—(*a*) without consent, (*b*) by false representation and, (*c*) promise of payment. He also alleges that out of the 175 signatures only 50 may be said to belong to vatandars. He further asks me to produce a letter, written by Amin Harilal of Kadi to me, repudiating his signature. After making some remarks about his personality I shall state my reasons in connection with the above allegations. Although this mysterious personage pretends to show that he is a disinterested party by stating in a letter to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* of 4th instant as follows: "I am neither a Baroda official nor a Vatandar, nor am I in any way connected with the Baroda State." Notwithstanding this he has access to all official communications of the Settlement Department. He is taken into confidence by the Baroda Government and their intentions are disclosed to him. Because although it is nowhere said in the Vatan Rules that they are provisional and are mere instruction from his Highness to the Settlement Department "One Who Knows" is aware of all these secrets. He says in his former letter to you that the chief and most influential vatandars under the Gaekwar such as the Desais of Naosari, the Majmudars of Amreli, and the Amins of Kadi are conspicuous by their absence from the list. I do not know what his criterion of chief and influential vatandars is. However he has mentioned only vatandars of three places, and I suppose that exhausts his list of chief and influential vatandars. But when I point out that the 9th resolution of the inaugural meeting was moved by a Majmudar of Amreli, Mr. Vinodra Jaysukhrai, and that along with the Desais and Majmudars, of Kadi there was Mr. Bhaibabhai Behecherbhai, an Amin of Kadi, present, his number of chief vatandars is reduced to one. Again when I point out that the Desais of Naosari has the guarantee of the British Government and his rights and haks are secured to him by the British Government he has no reason to be afraid. I remember in a newspaper some few months back that the Desai of Naosari had a party at his house in commemoration of an event which was this that his jaghir, which has been attached by the Baroda Government, was released by the intervention of the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda. His jaghir was formerly also released under similar circumstances. (Vide *Baroda Gazettes* page 247.) The case of the Desai of Naosari being special he has no reason to join in the movement. When this is pointed out the number of chief and influential vatandars affected by the Vatan Rules, who have not joined the Vatandar Mandal is reduced to zero. However, I shall not wonder if with desperate struggles the Settlement Department compel some of the vatandars to come to their aid and join in their abuse of the Gaekwari Vatandar Mandal. Still, as the people are convinced of the real attitude of the Settlement Department by actual experience it would be a very hard task for them.

Now I come to the second allegation of "One Who Knows" that the signatures of several vatandars have been obtained without their consent or knowledge and under promise of payment. In support of these allegations only one definite instance is given, that of Mr. Harilal Amin of Kadi. Two indefinite instances are suggested as follows: "Another vatandar writes," presumably to "One Who Knows," that he signed the petition without reading it, because he was orally told that it was for some good for the vatandars. A third again frankly confesses to having signed it, because he was promised payment." He wants me to explain these matters before I get a hearing. Now these matters of "One Who Knows" are reduced to one positive instance. So I shall explain that one now and explain the other two when he produces the names of the persons said to have made these allegations. Before the signatures on the vatandars' petition were affixed a Gujerati translation was circulated among the members present. The reading, explanation, and discussion of the same took nearly two hours and a-half (from 3 to 5-30 p.m.). Afterwards the affixing of the signatures began. There were police officers, namely, one fouzdar, and two or three constables, and a Dakni gentleman belonging to the detective police department present. This latter put his signature down, and when I enquired of him who he was, and why he had signed, he replied that he was a vatandar of Amreli, and that he was a victim of the Settlement Department. He was not known to be a vatandar to any of us. There is not a single signature to my knowledge that has been put without consent or knowledge. Before the vatandars dispersed the representatives from different Mahals represented that those who could not attend at Baroda would be willing and anxious to put their signatures, and asked for spare copies of the printed petition and of the printed translation. These copies were supplied to all who asked for them through the post in registered envelopes to the Dewan Saheb, and the list of vatandars who signed together with the postal receipt for the registered letter were in most cases sent to our office at Baroda. Harilal Naranbhai Amin of Kadi was not present at Baroda. And I do not know whether he has put his signature on a supplementary petition, because the list of names from Kadi does not appear to have been received at our office. The story of "One Who Knows" that the said Harilal has repudiated his signature by a letter to me is a pure concoction. I have written to him inquiring whether he has put his signature to the petition, and whether it was put under pressure, but have not yet received a reply. I enclosd copy of a Gujerati letter received from Harilal Naranbhai, the substance of which in English is given below:—"I wish I could come to Baroda on the 17th in accordance with your letter. I was at Visnagar and returned only last night to Kadi. I am not well, and all people in my family are ill. However, I should not have delayed when you are striving for the good of us all. But to begin journey from Kadi on Saturday in the direction of Baroda is not auspicious, so I shall start on Sunday. I have decided to come positively to Baroda, and shall be able to see you on Monday. From this it will appear that Harilal Naranbhai of Kadi heartily concurs and sympathises with the cause of the Vatandar Mandal.

Turning to the allegation that of those who have signed the petition only 50 can be said to be vatandars, I ask him out of about five hundred signatures (and not one hundred and seventy-five as "One Who Knows" alleges) let him point out the names of those whom he does not consider to be vatandars, also those whose signatures, as he says, were obtained without their consent, and of those who were promised payment for their signatures. My contention is that all those who have signed except the man of the detective police, are vatandars, and that not a single signature was obtained in the manner alleged by your correspondent. I further assert that there is a remarkable unity among vatandars on account of the common danger to which they are exposed on account of the apparent determination of the officials to increase the rigour of the law rather than to listen to the humble prayer of the vatandars. However, even if the cohesion was not so great and the unity not so universal, it would not have affected the representative character of the Vatandar Mandal.—Yours, &c.,

March 16. V. S. DESAI.

Eighteen months ago a committee was formed for the purpose of organising the sixth International Geographical Congress, which is to be held in London in about eighteen months from the present time. The Queen has consented to become patron and the Prince of Wales vice-patron of the Congress; and the organising committee, of which Major Leonard Darwin, M.P., is chairman, have secured the co-operation not only of distinguished geographers in every part of the world, but also of numerous personages occupying official positions of importance in the country Already a very great amount of work has been done, and it is anticipated that the London Congress will surpass all its predecessors, certainly in point of numbers, and, it is hoped, in the scientific value of the work done. Hitherto all the congresses have partaken very much of the character of social reunions; but while this feature of the London meeting will not be overlooked, it has been determined by the committee which has the matter in hand to give a specially scientific character to it. It was originally proposed that the Congress should meet in June of next year, but this date called forth so many remonstrances from the Continent, that eventually it was decided to hold the Congress in August—probably in the first week of the month.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Brigadier-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Bomanjee Master, Dinsha Edulee Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Laljee, Messrs. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigadier-Surgeon-Lieut-Col. G. A. Macconachie, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. R. H. Vincent, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE POLICE.

The President read a letter from the Bombay Government, stating that the Government of India wished to know, before the 15th proximo, the views of the Municipal Corporation on the increase of the Bombay Police.

WHO SHOULD BE DELEGATES FOR THE CONGRESS OF HYGIENE?

The Corporation considered letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated 15th December 1893, from the General Secretary of the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, intimating that the Congress will be held at Budapest in the autumn of 1894, and asking the Corporation to appoint delegates to attend the Congress.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the Secretary to the Congress be informed that the Corporation were not in a position to appoint any delegate for the Congress.

Mr. K. M. Shroff observed that Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, was going home in August next, and he might be requested to represent the Corporation at the Budapest Congress, as was done by Sir Charles Olivant, their late Commissioner, at a similar Congress, held in London in the year 1891. If Mr. Acworth consented to be present at the Congress, he would move that Mr. Acworth be asked to represent the Corporation at the Congress and necessary expenses be allowed to him for the purpose.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he would not be in Europe for more than two months, and it would not be, therefore, convenient to him to represent the Corporation at the Congress.

Mr. Lund suggested that Dr. Banks who was to proceed home shortly, be asked to represent them at the Congress.

The President did not think that the Corporation would accept the money part of the proposal.

Mr. Lund then moved that the consideration of the question be postponed, until the next meeting when the proper procedure could be adopted.

Mr. Vincent seconded the proposition.

Dr. Bhalchandra asked for permission to be allowed to withdraw his proposition as he saw no harm would be done by postponing consideration of the question.

Mr. Cotton wished to know if the Corporation had power to spend money for the purpose.

Dr. Maconachie observed that such power must have been vested in the Corporation as some arrangements had been made regarding such allowance when Sir Charles Ollivant represented them at the London Congress.

The President remarked that Sir Charles Ollivant was a salaried officer and some extra salary, for aught they knew, might have been granted to him.

Mr. Lund's amendment was put to the vote and carried.

THE TULSI FOREST.

The Corporation next considered letter from the Commissioner re-submitting the question of assigning the management of Tulsi forest to the Forest Department.

Mr. Cotton proposed that as recommended by the Commissioner the management of the Tulsi forest should be left in the hands of the Forest Department. He submitted that as the Commissioner had pointed out there would be no such hardships as were anticipated by some of the members. The objections raised by some of the members altogether disappeared as there was no population in the forest. They owed it to the city to manage the property to the best advantage.

Dr. Mody seconded the proposition which was carried by the casting vote of the President.

PROPOSED FOUNTAIN IN PLACE OF A WELL.

The Corporation considered letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary, on the subject of the closing of a well at Colaba, and the replacing of the same by a neat ornamental fountain.

It was resolved to close the well and replace it by a neat ornamental fountain on a stone platform at the cost of Government in the Military Department. The Corporation approved of the following inscription being placed on the fountain: "The fountain was erected in 1894 to replace a well then closed near this spot, which had been charitably given to the public in 1832 by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart."

THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS AT WARI BUNDER.

The Corporation considered the following further report of the Committee of the Corporation, regarding the proposed improvement of Wari Bunder Road and provision of burying ground for Mahomedans and Beni-Israels.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation under their Resolutions Nos. 3978 and 6604, dated 20th July and 12th October, 1893, beg to report as follows:—They are of opinion that the apportionment of cost already proposed, and which is given below, is a fair one to the Municipality:—

PORT TRUST WORKS.

	Rs.
South Approach	2,11,000
Road to Tank Bunder	89,086
Continuation to Kala Chowki	1,17,000
Payment to Municipality	1,56,500
Victoria Road	40,000
Total..	6,13,586

MUNICIPAL WORK.

	Rs.
Wari Bunder Road, including north approach	7,30,000
Victoria Road	36,200
	7,66,200
Deduct—Port Trust contribution	1,56,500
	6,09,700

and that, in sanctioning the above sum of Rs. 6,09,700 for the roads, the following sum should also be sanctioned for the burial ground:—

	Rs.
Port Trust ground, 30,287 square yards, at Rs. 5 per sq. yd.	1,51,435
Mazagon Manufacturing Co.'s ground, 3,592 sq. yds., at Rs. 5 per sq. yd.	17,960
Wall	5,560
Filling	67,000
	2,41,955

The Committee have satisfied themselves by examining the books of the Port Trust that Rs. 5 a square yard is a reasonable price for the land.

They do not recommend the Corporation to acquire, at a cost of Rs. 1,38,140, 27,628 square yards of ground belonging to Mr. Ashburner, and referred to in the Commissioner's memoranda No. 13962, of 10th October, 1893 and No. 6666, of 1st July, 1893, as they are of opinion that the area of the burial-ground will be sufficient without it. They do not advice going into the question of what items are, or are not, included in the list of works to be done by the Port Trust, as they think the material point is that that body offers a specific sum for the early execution of an important work, which will not be forthcoming if it is deferred, and of that sum they recommend the acceptance.

Bombay, 16th March, 1894.

G. Cotton.
Pherozeshah M. Mehta.
S. O'B. Banks.
G. W. Roughton.
S. Rensch,
K. M. Shroff.
Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadeker.
Javerilal U. Yajnik.
Abdulla M. Dharamsi.
Walter C. Hughes.
R. M. Sayani.

MINUTES.

We are at one with our colleagues on the Committee on all matters save that referred to in the last paragraph of the report. The question as to what items are or are not to be included in the list of works to be done by the Port Trustees was minutely gone into by the Committee. It is not correct to say that the "material point" is that that body "offers a specific sum for the early execution of an important work. The *material point at issue* was whether the Municipality should or should not bear half the cost of the Kala Chowki Road, amounting to Rs. 1,17,000, which was undertaken *before* the proposals now before the Corporation were formulated. This was the whole crux of the question, which was admitted by every member of the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's ss Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain T E Gillett, sailed yesterday for Bhownagar, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE ss. Aropahoe, 3,134 tons, Captain J W Wale, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Cardiff (17th February), with a cargo of 5,900 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, cleared yesterday for Kurrachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Lieut E M Jackson and Mr J E Davies as cabin and 75 deck passengers.

THE German East African Co's s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain C Asthausen, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Hamilton, two Masters Pereira, Mr K Pope, Mr and Mrs Noronha and 2 children, Mr Carvalho, Lieut L Pereira, Mr and Mrs Silva, daughter and two infants, Mr Dodd, Mr Viegas, Captain P Downie, Mr Gosper Vas Concelles, Mr P Maden, Mr Pereira, Mr Khataer and family, Mr Anderson, Mr Gonvalves, Mr Gonsalo da Costa and 257 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A G of Wakefield		1837	Townsend	Hamburg		Bombay Co.
13 Silverton		1723	Tonkin	Antwerp		K Nixon & Co
F Rheinfels		1774	Weber	Hemburg	21-3	Glade &Co
P Fazilka		2068	Wilson	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
G Safari		891	Asthausen	Zanzibar	18-3	F Heyer
H Mahanadi						Shepherd & Co
K Sabarmati				Bhownagur	20-3	Shepherd & Co
O Springfield		1457	Robson	London	24-3	K Nixon & Co
P Raisby		1425	Campbell	Dunkirk	23-3	J Mackintosh.

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji				Karachi	30-3	Shepherd & Co
Kaver				Mangalore	19-3	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Oceana	3474	Stewart	London	7-4	P & O Co
3	Peninsulnr	3711	Loggin	London	20-3	P & O Co
4	Surat	3577		Chilla	22-3	P & O Co.
5	Clyde	4078	Parfitt	London	24-3	P & O Co
6	Rosetta					P & O Co
7	Vindobona	2688	Morsa	Kobe	21-3	Lloyds & Co.
9	Southern Cross	3311	Chilot	Havre		K Nixon & Co
10	Ramilies	1993	Richard	Trieste	20-3	Mackintosh &Co
12	Quantoch	2193	Main	Dunkirk		J Morrison & Co.
13	Werneth Hall	2620	Wheeler	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
15	Golden Fleece	499	Way	Mauritius	21-3	H J M Cassum
16	Vasna	482	Rickford	Bhownagur	20-3	M Vadilal
16	St Giles	2322	Fortay	Antwerp	23-3	K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Tuesday, March 20.

Bahaduri	1589	Shepherd & Co	
Rajapoori	236	do.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Samva (s)	Fraser	Shield.
	Alrigate (s)		Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Safari (s)	Asthausen	Zanzibar.
	Pachumba (s)	Gillett	Bhownagar.

The steamer Kola, Captain Russell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yerterday:—
Steamer Werneth Hall, for Liverpool.
" Khandalla, for Coast Ports and Calcutta.

KARACHI.

March. ARRIVALS.

7	Rheinfels s	Weber	Hamburg &Antwerp
	Mahanudi s	D Adam	Bombay
	City of Khios s	Kinloch	Liverpool via Bombay
9	Kaffir s	Wyse	Delagoa Bay
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay
	Albion s	Race	Perim
	Bahaduri s	Keyzer	Bombay
10	Avoca s	Sanders	London
11	Simla s	Grier	Persian Gulf
	Assyria s	Shepherd	Bombay
	Satrunji s	Gillett	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Mahanudi s	D Adam	Bombay
Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay
	Nicol	Antwerp
City of Khios s	Kinloch	Bombay
Ameristan s	Livingstone	Bombay
Albion s	Keyzer	Bombay
Avoca s	Sanders	Bombay
Agnete s	Pickering	Hull
Assyria s	Shepherd	Persian Gulf
Simla s	Grier	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Inchkeith, Hall well, Volkart Brothers, (not known)
" Sutherland, Proud, J Currie & Co, (not known)
" Kaffir, Wyse, D Graham & Co, for Antwerp.
" Albion, Race, Baili Brothers, for Hamburg.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	Gondokoro				
25	Kyoda (Russian gun boat)	Criegor	Put back	7	Colombo
25	Bendi	Jenecke	Newport		Colombo F O
March.					
2	B Belhaven	Crosby	Jeddah	8	Calcutta
	Elphinstone R I M	Mitchell	Goa		
3	Pigeon H M S	Cartwright	Berbera		
6	Balmarat	Angus	London	6	Sydney
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	8	Hodeida
	Vindobona	Morsa	Trieste	6	Bombay
	Imperatrix	Nicolich	Bombay		Trieste
7	Mirzapore	Harvey	London	7	Calcutta
	Sunbeam Yacht	Lord Brassey	Bombay	8	Suez
	Venezia	Gherardo	Mussowa	7	Mussowa
	Rosslnce	Hughes	Bombay	8	Jeddah
8	P Marie	Hubert	Batavia		Amsterdam
	Himalaya	Murray	Sydney		London
	Khedive	Broun	Calcutta		London
	Tamar	Bigge	Portsmouth		China
	Amphitrite	Disney	Hangcon		Port Said F O
	Sutlej	Worcester	Bombay		
9	S Berkhad	Gibb	Hodeida		
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast	10	Somali coast
	Silverton	Pookin	Port Said	9	Bombay
	Cheang Chew	Webb	Jeddah		
	Oldenburg	Gathemann	Bremen	8	Singapore
10	Troop Ship	Forlonz	Bombay	10	Portsmouth
11	Oceanien	Schmitz	China	11	Marseilles
	Buenos Aires	Morat	Manilla		Liverpool
12	Dragoman	Godwin	Cardiff		

Aden 12th March, 1894.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 6TH TO 12TH MARCH.)

EXPORTS.

Kola s (Bombay)—265 cotton unpressed, 2030 cwts wheat, 604 cwts jowaree for transhipment for Massowa, 711 cwts jowaree, and 116 corges skins.

La Seyne s (Aden)—100 bales cotton for transhipment for Naples, 50 bales cotton for transhipment for Marseilles, 5672 cwts jowaree, 999 cwts rice, 116 cwts barley, and 34 lbs tea for transhipment for London.

La Seyne s (Bombay)—2153 cwts cotton unpressed.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—2000 cwts cotton unpressed, and 251 cwts wool unpressed.

Ebro s (Bombay)—2010 cwts cotton unpressed, 10000 cwts wheat, and 2402 cwts matter.

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—373 bales cotton, 4339 bales wool, 13936 cwts wheat, 3764 cwts jowaree, 212 corges hide, 229 cwts saltpetre, 3000 cwts bones, and 935 lbs tea.

Branksome Hall s (Marseilles)—250 bales cotton, 3500 cwts rapeseed &c, 39338 cwts gingelly seed, and 8000 cwts wheat, and 60 corges hide.

Country Crafts s (Bombay)—533 cwts cotton unpressed, 300 cwts wool unpressed, and 7 cwts jowaree.

IMPORTS.

City of Dundee s (Glasgow via Bombay)—20 pieces white goods (foreign).

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—475 pieces white goods (foreign), 937 pieces prints (foreign), and 250 lbs grey yarns (foreign).

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—2834 pieces white goods (foreign), 1870 pieces prints (foreign), and 2000 lbs grey yarns (foreign).

Karagola s (Bombay)—11888 pieces grey goods (foreign), 6243 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1644 pieces white goods (foreign), 7302 pieces prints (foreign), 20300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 2900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 5 cwts copper

Kilva s (Bombay)—80 pieces grey goods (foreign), 800 pieces grey goods (Indian), 750 pieces whitegoods (foreign), 990 pieces prints (foreign) and (1000 lbs) T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Kapurthala s (Bombay)—2193 pieces grey goods (foreign), 400 pieces grey goods (Indian), 250 pieces whitegoods (foreign) 963 pieces prints (foreign) 2100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) 35 cwts copper and 3 cwts yellowmetal.

Mahandi s (Bombay)—144 cwts iron bar &c.

Sutherland s (Batoum)—6.9480 gallons Kerosine oil.

Ebro s (Hull) 8486 pieces grey goods (foreign), 9632 pieces white goods (foreign), 2116 pieces prints (foreign), 8000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 5500 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 4130 cwts iron bar &c and 4615 cwts steel.

Mikado s (Hull)—23522 pieces grey goods (foreign), 10363 pieces white goods (foreign), 3330 pieces prints (foreign) 13010 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 9300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) and 721 cwts steel.

Kola s (Bombay)—4095 pieces grey goods (foreign), 13524 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1630 pieces white goods (foreign), 8245 pieces prints (foreign), 2800 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 2400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 7900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) and 809 gallons Kerosine oil.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—1524 pieces grey goods (Iddian) 270 pieces white goods, (foreign) 359 pieces prints (foreign) 10416 lbs grey yarns (Indian) and 18 cwts iron bar &c.

Meces s (Bombay)—30 pieces grey goods (foreign), 747 pieces grey goods (Indian) 2032 pieces white goods, (foreign) and 2303 pieces prints (foreign).

Pachumba s—(Bombay)—940 pieces grey goods, (foreign, 2770 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5059 pieces white goods (foreign), and 1170 pieces prints (foreign).

Rheinfels s (Hamburg and Antwerp)—3911 cwts iron bar &c and 19332 cwts steel.

City of Khios s (Liverpool via Bombay)—10095 pieces grey goods (foreign), 12419 pieces white goods (Indian); 16884 pieces prints (foreign), 7300 lbs grey yarns (foreign and 24000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign.)

Country Crafts s (Bombay)—82 cwts iron bar &c 2720 gallons Kerosine oil.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Lippmann's colour photographs can, as is well-known, be taken by the ordinary plates if the sensitive film is transparent. Transparency can be secured by reducing the amount of silver salt formed in the film. The albumen ought to have ½ per cent. instead of 1 per cent. of bromide of potassium. It is necessary to have a very perfect isochromatism, in fact the relative sensibility of different parts of the plate for different colours should be the same as that of the eye. The length of exposure in sunlight is usually a quarter of an hour.

MM. Lumiere's photographs by the Lippmann process, to which a contemporary recently drew attention, include portraits (one of a little girl beside a table and fruits), landscapes, chromolithographs, stained glass windows, and so on. They were taken on transparent gelatino-bromide plates, obtained by putting an alkaline bromide in presence of a salt of silver and an excess of gelatine. The emulsion contains five times more gelatine than bromide of silver. The isochromatism was perfect, as proved by the whites, which come out as clean and varied as in nature. Moreover the time of exposure has now been reduced to from 3 to 5 minutes.

Colour photographs are now practicable, and their only drawbacks are the length of pose, the fact that proofs are not obtainable on paper, and also that the picture must be viewed at a certain angle in order to bring out the colours well. On the other hand they have the advantage that it is impossible to retouch them with colours. M. Lippmann has constructed a lantern by which they can be seen in the dark at the proper angle.

An electric locomotive has been brought out by Mr. J. J. Heilmann, in which the dynamo and the electric current only serve to convey the steam power to the wheels. It may seem a round-about way of driving a locomotive to make the engine and boiler work a dynamo and generate an electric current, which, in turn, works light electric motors, each of which drives an axle of the locomotive. Nevertheless, in this way the steam-engine is, as it were, broken up, and by division of labour brought to bear more effectively on the wheels, with improved results as regards grip of the rails and speed. Trials are now in progress at Havre.

We are afraid that Mr. Preece's lecture at the Society of Arts on telegraphing through the air has raised extravagant hopes in the pulic mind as to the future of electrical communication. As Mr. Charles Bright, M. I. E. E., took occasion to point out at the close of the lecture, the phrase "telegraphing without wires" is not quite accurate, since the process described requires two wires, one on each bank, and each as long as the water or gap to be crossed. We have pointed out before that the Post Office experiments in this direction are little more than a magnification of the well-known Edison and Phelps systems of telegraphing through the air from a moving train to the telegraph wires along the line. As to the prospect which Mr. Preece holds out of telegraphing to Mars some day, he seems to be labouring under the impression that the Morse code is as well-known in Mars as it is at St. Martin's-le-Grand. Suppose we succeed in transmitting signals to Mars by electrical disturbances in the ether filling planetary space, what meaning can the Martians attach to them? Unless we are able to make such visible figures on the earth by means of powerful lights, or large erections, as will supply some meaning to the electric signals, of what use are they as means of correspondence?

M. Moissan, the distinguished French chemist, has made some more crystals of diamond by plunging the electric crucible containing the carbon at a temperature of 2,000 degs. C. into cold water. The diamonds thus obtained scratch rubies, and burn with the production of carbonic acid gas; but the largest weighs only 6 milligrammes. M. Moissan has however, sought a more sudden cooling free from the phenomenon known as the spheroidal state by which the water does not really touch the hot crucible. He has employed molten lead instead of water, and obtained triangular diamonds some half a millimetre in diameter. Some are striated, others rounded, as in the case of certain natural diamonds, and they sometimes break up after a time. M. Moissan has also made a few, which are to all appearance the same as the "crapauds" of the jeweller.

Professor S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S., is the inventor of an extremely delicate instrument for measuring radiation, such as that from the stars. It is based on the fact that heat increases the electric resistance of a wire and thus weakens the electric current flowing through it. The "bolometer," as it is called, has now been brought to a perfection which enables it to detect one-millionth of a degree of temperature. It consist of a strip or thread of metal 1-500 inches wide and 1-5,000 inch thick, through which an electric current is flowing. When the rays of a star are allowed to fall on it the strength of the current as measured by a galvanometer is seen to vary. The instrument is proving valuable in exploring the heat effects of the solar spectrum.

Professor Thjerry, of Nancy, France, reports favourably of the wire tramway erected between Custines and Marbache for carrying ores to the Pont-a-Mousson blast furnaces. The tramways are elevated on supports above the ground, which can be cultivated below them; they will work in any weather; and they have several other advantages.

The case reported some time ago of a boat having been pierced by a swordfish does not stand alone. From fuller particulars which have now been published; the vessel was the fishing smack Mattie and Lena, of Stonington, Connecticut, and went for a four days' cruise about Block Island to harpoon swordfish, which are plentiful off the coast of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. They sometimes attain a length of 20 feet including a sword of 6 feet, and weigh over 300lbs. They are eaten by the inhabitants of that section. While off Montauk Point, Mr. Cheeshoro, the master, speared a large fish from the deck of his smack, and, after waiting till it was exhausted, went in his frail cedar yawl to bring it on board. As soon as he got near, and began to haul in the line, the swordfish dived in order to spear the yawl, but missed his aim, and dived again. It was too late for Cheesboro to retreat, and when the fish shot out of the water again, he drove his sword through the boat from side to side. It entered about 3 feet from the bow on the port side, and came out on the starboard side. Fortunately Cheesboro had retired to the stern, and by constant bailing he succeeded in keeping the yawl afloat till his mates on the smack came to his rescue. A blow on the head killed the fish, which weighed 238lbs. Some years ago a boat was pierced in New York Bay by a sword fish with a sword 4½ feet long. It was ultimately noosed by the tail and killed. The brigantine Fortunate, from Rio Grande, was also struck in this way, and, on discharging at Liverpool, her hull was found to contain the end of the sword, which had broken off.

Not long ago a mackerel, 14 inches long by 7½ inches wide, was exposed for sale in the Cape Ann Fish Market, Gloucester, Mass., U.S., having an india-rubber band round its body which had been put on when it was little, and had constricted its body as it grew. The depth of the groove made by the band in the living flesh was about 1¼ inches all round, but the fish was quite healthy and the skin under the rubber as whole as elsewhere.

The practice of spraying fruit trees with solutions of mineral poisons, such as the salts of arsenic and copper for the purpose of killing insects, is, it appears, not quite free from danger. For two years past experiments have bee carried on at the State Agricultural College of Michigan, U. S., and it has been found that the poison not only adheres to the skin of the fruit, but even penetrates it to a slight extent. People who are fond of fruit may therefore take more of the poison than is good for them. Dr. R. C. Kedzie suggests that spraying should never be carried on while the fruit is ripening, and he points out that as a rule there is no need for so much of it.

Agricultural experiments in France have shown that winter drainage water is charged with nitrates when there is no crop in the soil, but not when there is a crop. Hence, according to M. Deherain, of the Institute of France, the plan of sowing wheat after a crop of beetroot, adopted in the South of France, is a good one. The beetroot sown in May is lifted in October, and wheat is sown which is cut next August. Thus the soil is under vegetation all the winter, and practically for sixteen months at a time. During the next eight months, however, the land usually lies in fallow, which is not favourable for the retention of nitrates, and hence he proposes that a crop of autumnal growth should be raised as forage.

The dog as a beast of traction is likely to play a new role on the Continent. A French doctor has set the example of harnessing one to his bicycle on difficult parts of the road, or when he is tired, thus saving the time before given to resting. A very light harness is sufficient.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves, wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysantery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

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INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The best Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—

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Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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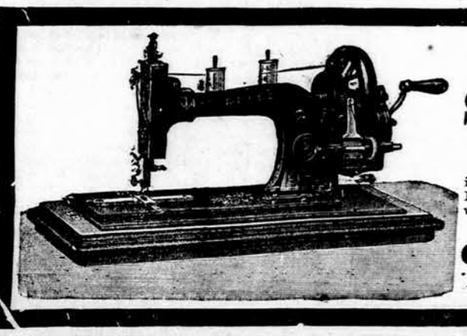

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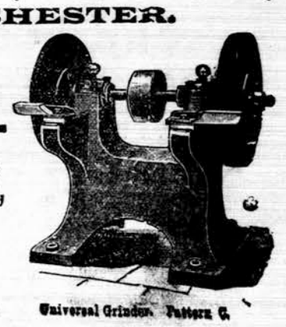

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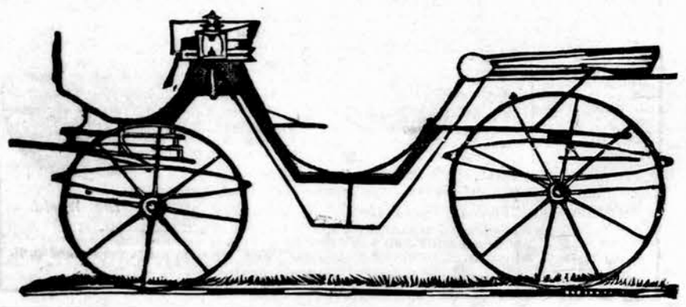

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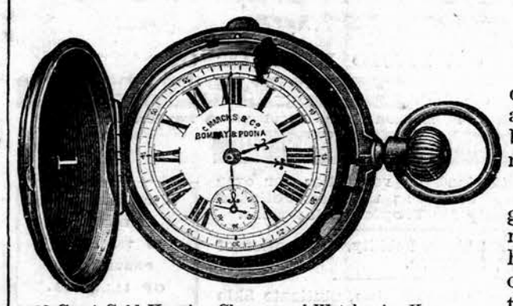

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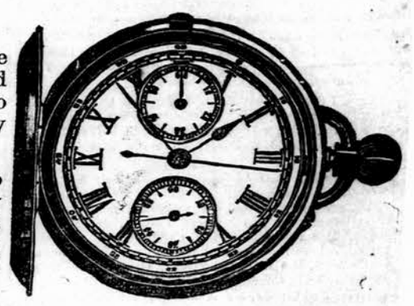

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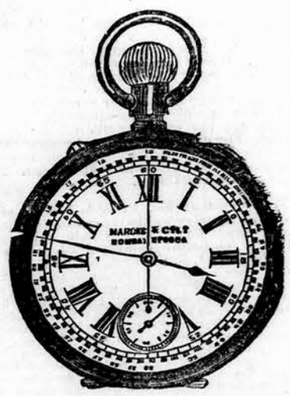

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